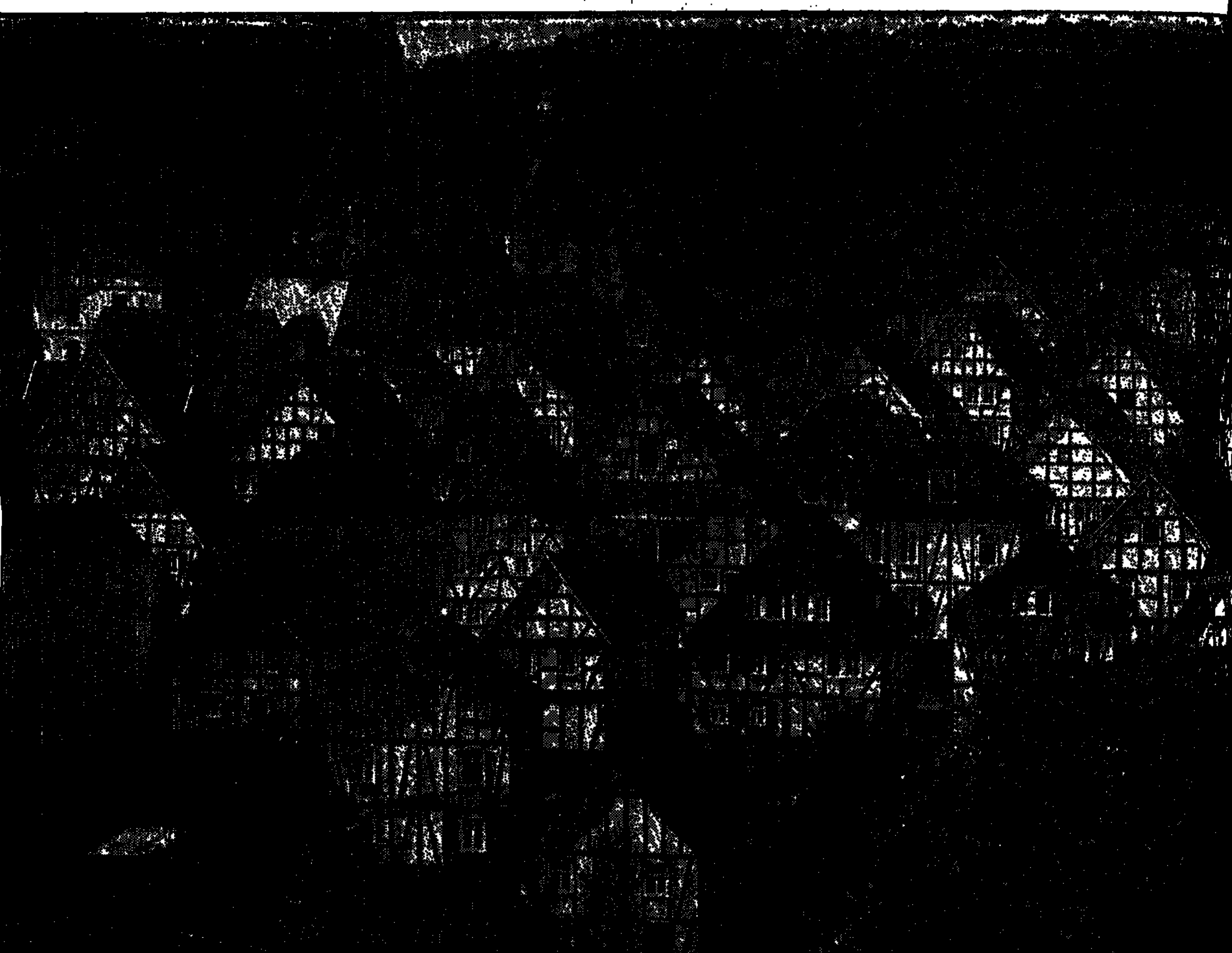
Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritzlar, with half-timbered buildings, alcoves, fountains and lanes dating from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairytale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märkisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and cities is like a study trip, excit[ing] and amusing. Just think of all t[he] restaurants offering special dis[hes] and the many small taverns on nearly every corner!





Freudenberg

Berlin

The German Tribune

[Ham]burg, 13 September 1981
[Twe]ntieth Year - No. 1004 - By air

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Reinforcing Nato a fact of political life

[T]he political, economic and strategic [f]acts of world affairs oblige Ameri[ca a]nd Western Europe to reinforce [their] security and steadily consolidate [co-op]eration.

[Bu]t centrifugal forces are at work in [view]s held on either side of the Atlantic [and] wishful thinking confuses a neces[sary] clarification of concepts.

[U]nder President Reagan, Washington [has] recalled America's strength and is [stre]ssing it in US foreign and defence [pol]icy, whereas in Europe, and certainly [in] Germany, there is a growing sense of [anx]iety.

[I]n America's view, Bonn remains a [corn]erstone of Nato. This is why the [slight]est hint of criticism of US policy [an]d of a vague but perceptible anti-[Am]ericanism at the boundary between [Eas]t and West in Europe give rise to [anx]iety in Washington too.

This anxiety is expressed in different [for]ms depending whether those who [voi]ce it are career diplomats who, de[spi]te occasional outbursts, are, as State [Dep]artment official, engaged in long-[ter]m partnership.

Alternatively they are members of the [Wh]ite House staff for whom the degree [of] anti-communism is the yardstick of [the]ir allies' loyalty to the Western al[lian]ce.

Thus one view currently held in the [US] capital is that parts of Europe, espe[cial]ly the Federal Republic of Germany, [are] caught in a groundswell of pacifism [an]d neutralism.

If this were indeed the determining [fact]or in Bonn politics it would mark [the] end of a community that has kept [the] peace in Europe for over a quarter [of] a century, since Nato without Bonn [wou]ld no longer be Nato.

But to American ears it is a insulting [and] it is incomprehensible when Egon [Bah]r, for instance, dismisses as a protec[tor]ate the frely formed North Atlantic [pac]t and America's key military role in [Nat]o.

Protest demonstrations against Nato [mis]sile modernisation (combined with [an] offer of disarmament negotiations) [are] felt to indicate a misinterpretation of [a] post-Vietnam sentiment even [thou]gh they may be morally actuated.

They are also felt to testify to an inability to think clearly and understand the basic concepts of balance and security outlined and specified as a principal demand of the North Atlantic pact by none other than Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Viewed objectively, it is said in Washington no-one can possibly claim that the projected stationing of modern medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic would make Germany a nuclear battlefield America would surrender to save itself from destruction in war.

The effect would be the exact opposite, to enhance the US commitment to defend Europe.

It ought also to be possible to discuss in a common-sense manner military options such as the neutron bomb designed to offset East Bloc superiority in terms of tanks and conventional troop strength.

These assertions can be backed up by fact, but it depends who makes them in Washington, since there is often a lack of coordination at the moment.

Secretary of State Haig, given his knowledge of Western Europe and its heads of government, is an advocate of the views held on the other side of the Atlantic. Haig tries to harmonise these views with the President's foreign policy guidelines, and he is more aware of European sensitivities than other members of the Reagan administration who are only just embarking on their foreign policy careers.

He is banking on personal relationships, the most important of which as he sees it is his acquaintanceship with Helmut Schmidt.

Other advisers of President Reagan's including Defence Secretary Weinberger, feel priority ought to be given to the national interest.

Pride of place has certainly been given to bridging America's strategy gap by the end of the decade.

Mr Weinberger is less inclined than Mr Haig to pay heed to European sensitivities in general and German sensitivities in particular.

Important advisers to the President regard Bonn's *Ostpolitik* as pursued in the days of Willy Brandt with the deepest suspicion.

Detente, they feel, was the Keynote of an era in which the Europeans lulled themselves into a sense of false security whilst Moscow went on to the advance.

The same advisers reckon to have rediscovered France as a loyal partner despite the fact that President Mitterrand is a Socialist.

In Bonn there is an inclination to view Mr Reagan as a President who is not interested in negotiations with Moscow because he would prefer to see US military supremacy restored.

This too is mistaken. The President

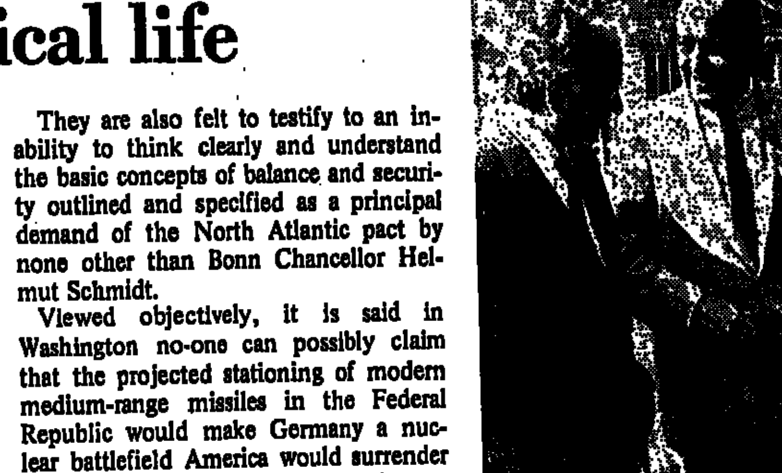
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At the foreign ministers meeting: from left Emilio Colombo (Italy), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Lord Carrington (Britain), Claude Cheysson (France) and James Dooge (Ireland). (Photo: dpa)

Berlin memories

The mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker (left) makes a point to Roger Jackling (second from left) Jean Sauvagnargues and Kenneth Rush (right) who as Bonn ambassadors respectively for Britain, France and the USA 10 years ago were signatories to the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin in 1971. They were in Berlin again this month to mark the anniversary. (Story page 5) (Photo: dpa)

EEC ministers prepare the ground

The Foreign Ministers of the EEC Ten met in strict seclusion near London to review a wide range of international issues.

Details of agreements in anticipation of the Common Market summit in London at the end of November were not immediately forthcoming.

But there can be no doubt that in addition to EEC issues the Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, Poland and ties with the United States and South Africa.

Observers noted that assessments of the Middle East differed. Britain's Lord Carrington, as current chairman of the Council of Ministers, would like to supervise European bids to arrive at a settlement.

He is accordingly in favour of a Euro-Arab ministerial conference, but all that was officially announced was that ministers were to "carefully follow" developments in the Middle East.

Complete agreement is unlikely to have been reached on South Africa either. The Common Market countries condemn the South Africa military operations in southern Angola but Britain for one abstained in the Security Council.

This may have been intended to indicate that Whitehall objects to the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the region too.

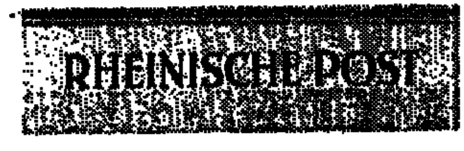
Framing a joint policy on curbing costly farm surpluses in Europe is sure to have been full of problems.

He also hopes to settle the longstanding dispute over fishing rights and to arrive at uniform measures against inflation and unemployment. *dpa*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 September 1981)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Schmidt arms stand gets Moscow hopping mad



Chancellor Schmidt has roused Soviet ire again. What Moscow holds against him this time is that he is not as keen as the Kremlin is on the Krefeld Appeal.

The Krefeld Appeal, a petition against Nato missile modernisation, has been accompanied by pacifist moves.

The Russians are particularly incensed by Herr Schmidt's comment that opponents of missile modernisation are communist-influenced and not to be trusted.

Tass trained heavy propaganda artillery on this assertion, comparing the Chancellor with President Reagan, who viewed all national liberation movements as communist intrigues.

As an advocate of the US administration Herr Schmidt now dismissed as communist machinations the deep-seated and just anxiety of the peoples of Europe about their fate, the Soviet news agency said.

The Krefeld Appeal and the 1.2 million signatures collected in support of it have been given full-scale coverage, in Soviet news reports.

In commentaries there has also been a regular mention of the moral earthquake that has begun to shake the foundations of Nato's missile modernisation decision in the wake of President Reagan's resolve to go ahead with the neutron bomb.

Soviet readers, listeners and viewers have been told that a movement of mass opposition to Bonn's arms policy is in progress in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Chancellor Schmidt, they are led to believe, is being undemocratic in failing to heed this background: "The Chancellor is misjudging the situation in his own country."

This sweeping criticism marks a clear return by the Soviet propaganda machine to an anti-Bonn course.

Herr Schmidt and his Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, had been viewed more circumspectly and accused, at worst, of a strange turn of logic.

In *Izvestia*, for instance, he and Defence Minister Apel were said to be contradictory in their views on the basing of neutron devices in Germany.

But the general tenor was ironic, the implication belong that Bonn had to make the best of a bad decision by Washington.

Pravda said that the Chancellor had only recently sought to explain to President Reagan, impressed by the neutron earthquake, why massive opposition to missile modernisation was being voiced in the Federal Republic.

Then, suddenly, the Soviet media sounded a tougher note. Yet a detail indicated that the Soviet leadership did not want to exaggerate its criticism.

It was not going to go all out in its propaganda broadside on Bonn, doubtless because Mr Brezhnev is due to visit Bonn in November and economic talks are due to be held with Bonn's Economic Affairs Minister Lambsdorff at the end of September.

The detail was that only one of the leading Soviet dailies, *Zelskaya Zhizn*, carried the full text of the *Tass* attack on Chancellor Schmidt.

The others, including *Pravda*, left out the final paragraph, which was the most caustic in its criticism.

Manfred Abelein, Bonn Opposition spokesman on the Bundestag foreign relations committee, said the Soviet media attack on Herr Schmidt shed an illuminationg light on the current state of relations between Bonn and Moscow.

Foreign Minister Genscher must without delay object in the strongest terms to this Soviet intervention in German domestic affairs.

Dr Abelein was not at a loss to account for the attack on the Chancellor by the Soviet leadership.

One was bound to assume, he said, that the intention was to create an atmosphere in which the visit to Bonn by Mr Brezhnev could be called into question.

Wilfried Schäfer

(Rheinische Post, 2 September 1981)

Reinforcing Nato

Continued from page 1

would be happy to negotiate, but from a position of strength.

Were it not for the western seaboard of the Atlantic, America would become a fortress from which there was no escape.

North America is, of course, an enormous sub-continent with widespread, if covert, isolationist sentiment that would be strongly voiced in Congress if Capitol Hill were to feel Europe really was decoupling.

But the US national interest runs very much counter to any such idea, and one of the consistent features of post-war US policy has been the importance attached to the Federal Republic of Germany.

This importance must on no account be sacrificed to a mere temporary tenor of opinion.

America must come to understand that a fear of war and a German national identity upset by economic ups and downs are grist to the mill of vociferous minorities whose efficacy could be further stimulated by US scepticism.

Germany for its part would do well to appreciate the value of partnership on an equal basis and realise that different people may hold the reins of power under the Reagan administration but basic values remain unchanged.

The Atlantic dialogue must be reactivated in a new guise, otherwise we will end upthinking at cross-purposes, to our mutual disadvantage but to Moscow's benefit.

Jan Reifenberg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 September 1981)

South Africa reverts to hard line

As expected, the UN Security Council let South Africa off virtually scot-free on its military operations in Angola. Pretoria need no more than shrug its shoulders.

Premier Botha is sure to have counted, from the planning stage, on the United States using its Security Council veto to prevent effective UN condemnation of the operations.

The South Africans do not attach much importance to anyone else's opinions in any case, including those of the European countries.

South Africa's ambassador in Bonn recently explained, with no beating about the bush, why his government was so unconcerned.

South Africa, he said, had an abundance of natural resources Europe could not do without.

Where the United States was concerned Pretoria did not even need to try and justify intervention; this task had long been successfully been accomplished by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers stationed in Angola.

Since the advent of the Reagan administration the South Africans have been able to play the communist card to even greater effect.

Communist activities have long been noted by Washington not only in southern Africa but also in north and east Africa, with Libya's Colonel Gaddafi in particular pulling the strings on Moscow's behalf.

So the US government regards South Africa as a stabilising factor and as of strategic importance in guarding the Cape route for oil shipping from the Middle East.

So Washington attaches little importance to whether the South African invasion of Angola and destruction of Swapo bases is merely a matter of Namibia policy.

It is surely not being overspeculative to surmise that South Africa intended to flex its muscles not only at Swapo and Angola but also at the other front-line states.

Since Mr Botha took over power in Pretoria a little over three years ago there have been repeated signs that South Africa regarded cooperation not confrontation with its neighbours, even with Marxist Mozambique, as the better prospect of survival.

This trend has certainly been unmistakable in the economic sector, where black African countries have increasingly come to be regarded as major export markets.

The South African government made no secret of the fact that business was booming.

Statistics were proudly presented to prove that exports to 40 black African countries, including all the front-line states and despite the total trade embargo declared by the OAU last year, had increased by more than 50 per cent.

Trade with black Africa was said to have skyrocketed to an impressive DM3.5bn.

In invading Angola South Africa now seems to have reverted to a hard line. Prosperous black African countries are viewed with suspicion.

The Botha government appears to have decided after all that power needs to be demonstrated and benefit to be derived from disunity among the front-line states.

At the latest OAU summit they all pledged themselves to solidarity and a joint struggle against South Africa again. But experience has shown and Pretoria is by no means alone in realising that this is merely lip service.

Ewald Stein

(Handelsblatt, 2 September 1981)

Getting to grip[s] with poverty

With only weeks to go [to the] north-South summit in [...] the 154 UN member-countries [...] made a fresh bid in Paris to [...] the dialogue between industrialised [and] developing countries.

The poorest of the poor are [in such] dire straits that their position [...] for joint action.

They have a per capita income of [less] than $250 a year, a combined indus[trial] stake of less than 10 per cent of [...] GNP and a population of which [less] than 20 per cent can read or write.

These are the criteria by which [coun]tries such as Bangladesh, Uganda, [Cen]tral African Republic and Haiti qualify [as] least developed countries.

They are four of the 31 countries [that] have derived least profit from econ[omic] and industrial progress.

The Paris talks could hardly [have] been held at a less favourable junc[ture], however. In a recession it is hard [to] make headway towards aid targets [...] proved elusive even in economic [...] periods.

Economy is the order of the day [in] most industrialised countries, and de[ve]lopment aid is no exception to the [rule] that cuts are being made in govern[ment] spending.

Bonn rates third in the world [after] the United States and France, as a pro[vider] of development aid. In aid to [the] least developed countries it heads [the] list of donors.

The Bonn government feels [...] demand for a 100-per-cent increa[se in] overall development aid was an [...]able conference outcome.

But in view of economic uncertain[ty] Bonn was unable to commit itself to [a] deadline. It was also unable to subscri[be] to the developing countries' demand [for] a three- or fourfold increase in p[ublic] sector development aid this decade.

Third World militants are mak[ing] maximum demands and ignoring [the] call by President Mitterrand for respon[]sibility to be shared.

So the Paris talks seemed dead set [on] the confrontation.

The industrialised countries can [hard]ly be blamed, given the precarious [state] of the world economy, for expe[cting] countries that cannot complain of fin[an]cial shortfall, the petroleum exporters, [to] shoulder more of the burden of [the] poorest of the poor.

There are many reasons why the least developed countries are in [such] dire straits, but one of them is cert[ainly] the stranglehold of higher oil p[rices] which hit them more than others.

Klaus H[...]

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 September [1981])

The German Tribune

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HOME AFFAIRS

Hard bargaining before coalition agrees on budget compromise

[After] two days of marathon cabinet meetings in Bonn the government has come up with [its] 1982 draft budget. It limits spending to DM240.77bn. Among the most important [chan]ges are cutbacks in child allowances and increased taxes for tobacco, champagne and [spiri]ts. More tax relief for home builders is intended to boost construction. Civil service [pay] will be cut by one per cent and illegal work is to be curtailed.

[T]he SPD's determination to remain [i]n power and its fear of the advent [of a] Reagan/Thatcher policy in this [count]ry have proved a cementing agent [for] the Bonn coalition.

[C]ompromises have been reached over [the] budget, but it is obvious now that [the] Social Democrats and their Free [Dem]ocratic partners have reached the [limit]s of common ground on fiscal and [soci]al policy.

[T]he budget that has finally been put [toge]ther after months of haggling is no [more] than a gigantic and disappointing [piec]e of patchwork.

[T]he coalition partners are not even at[tem]pting to gloss over the brittleness of [thei]r compromise.

Should the employment situation de[terio]rate (as it must) the SPD wants to [fu]l its demand for government meas[ures] to boost employment.

The liberals, on the other hand, have [pu]t it on record that they would then [in]sist on additional cutbacks in social [sec]urity benefits.

A new dispute in the early winter

Frankfurter Rundschau

months at the latest is thus programmed.

And it is hard to see how this will give the business community any confidence.

But even the budget that has finally been agreed upon as the smallest common denominator between the two parties is not what the SPD and FDP pretend it is.

It is not proof of the "determination to cope with the difficult process of adjusting to the new economic situation of the 1980s while preserving the substance of the common reform policy."

Only the basic data in the DM240bn budget are correct. On paper, the coalition partners have actually managed to stick to the budget framework they agreed on in late July.

Thus Bonn intends to manage on a mere four per cent increase in the budget in 1982. Except for tobacco, champagne and spirits, there are to be no new tax increases, and borrowing is to be reduced from more than DM40bn this year to DM26.5bn in 1982.

But these figures are no more than balance sheet acrobatics. They say nothing about the desirability of the cutbacks nor do they give a true picture of the savings actually achieved.

What the figures do not say is that the Social Democratic finance minister and the Free Democratic minister of economic affairs only last spring still spoke of a savings target of DM20bn.

Moreover, of the actually saved DM15bn, DM3bn is not genuine savings because it is only temporarily to be shifted from the almost empty pensions fund coffers to the totally empty unemployment fund.

In addition, the budget benefits from the fact that the Bundesbank is in a position to boost it by some DM6bn in profits.

Although it knew better, the coalition has not managed to shift spending to investments that could secure employment.

The new budget provides some tax relief for the small businessman and in the housing sector it might bolster construction to the tune of several thousand units. But that is a drop in the ocean considering the housing shortfall.

The billions in subsidies for farmers and the privileges of the civil service have remained virtually intact except for a paltry few hundred million in cutbacks.

Here it was the FDP that defended these privileges, despite the fact that it constantly speaks of the need for a free market economy.

Instead of putting the paring knife to these privileges, the Free Democrats wanted to cut down on unemployment benefits as if there were much that could be taken from this weakest segment of our society — except of course by stopping abuse.

There is naturally the question as to whether this whole fiscal consolidation measure has not come at exactly the wrong time. As the liberals see it, there can be no doubt that, the period of affluence having come to an end (marked by growing unemployment, a much too high inflation rate, inadequate investment and whacking current account deficits), the challenge can only be met through market forces rather than government measures.

Warning against too severe cutbacks

Even Karl Schiller, generally considered the main supporter of the British-American supply-side policy and who attended the final round of cabinet talks, warned against going overboard with cutbacks.

He said: "In a depression, we must go all-out in boosting the economy."

So the SPD's pet employment programme could still come — out of necessity.

Fritz Kral

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 September 1981)

Two cheers only for this balance sheet

[In]dustrialists, bankers and the CDU [ha]ve all criticised the coalition's [bud]get.

"The internally riven SPD/FDP [coal]ition," opposition leader Helmut [Koh]l said, is no longer in a position to [co]pe with the state finances. The change [an]nounced by FDP leader Hans-Dietrich [Gen]scher has failed to materialise, Kohl [wro]te in an article for *Esslinger Zeitung*.

Only ten months after the parliamen[tar]y election, Kohl said, the Bonn gov[ern]ment is faced with an unprecedent[ed] fiscal crisis which has developed into [a c]oalition crisis."

Baden-Württemberg's Prime Minister [Lot]har Späth (CDU) termed the austeri[ty] budget put forward by the SPD/FDP [a] makeshift continuation of the fiscal [pat]chwork of the past."

The Federation of German Industry [(BD]I) said that the Bonn government [ha]d not succeeded in providing a [via]ble basis for a fundamental and [effe]ctive reform of state and social secu[rit]y finances.

The spending cutbacks and the reduc[tion] in borrowing, a BDI spokesman [sai]d, were essentially correct but they [cou]ld at best stabilise only the 1982 [bud]get.

The decisions on new spending, the [Na]tional Federation of German Bankers [sai]d, have been omitted from the current [bud]get talks and postponed. The bankers [sai]d that the most effective programme [to] generate employment would be to [im]prove the working conditions of pri[vate] business — not least by "cutting [bac]k on unproductive state spending."

dpa

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 September 1981)

Attempt at an austerity package

The coalition still stands and the 1982 budget was not the acid test after all.

SPD and FDP leaders congratulated each other on "having had the strength to make the necessary decisions despite initial differences of views."

But that is only one side of the coin. The other side is less glowing. The compromise reached on 2 September was evidently the outcome of extremely tough and dramatic negotiations which took, the coalition to the very brink of breaking up.

There were moments when some saw the end of the 12-year Social-Liberal era.

But what is the decisive element? Is it that a compromise was reached in the end or is the obvious tediousness with which common ground was found?

The coalition has clearly come up with a major effort at austerity. The budget will grow at a slower rate than inflation, meaning that it will shrink in real terms.

Borrowing will be greatly curtailed and yet cutbacks that could put the brakes in the long run on certain sectors of public spending have remained the exception rather than the rule.

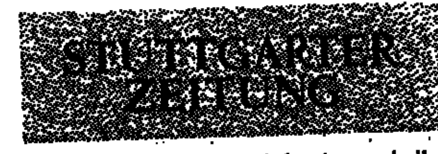
Instead, the government has benefited from the Bundesbank's super profit and has resorted to such questionable practices as shifting money from the pensions fund to the unemployment fund.

In other areas, too (such as the civil service pay), the government has proved incapable of using the financial straits as a lever with which to introduce genuine structural changes in the service.

There remains the very real concern that the coalition, while having mastered this year's problems, will be faced with the same thing in 1982.

But the budgetary decisions that were made have certainly lowered one hurdle:





the improved tax relief for home builders and the fact that no income limitations were introduced for child subsidies will make it easier for the packet to pass the CDU/CSU-dominated Bundesrat.

But the true danger to the coalition is not the Bundesrat. It lies in the fact that the tough and implacable bargaining over the budget and the final giving in with gnashing teeth cannot leave the coalition unscathed.

The enraged comments in SPD and FDP ranks that accompanied the cabinet talks clearly demonstrate the disenchantment of each coalition partner with the other — and this is particularly pronounced in the SPD.

The anger over the jettisoning by the FDP of the SPD's employment programme (which, seen objectively, was questionable anyway) complete with the attendant surtax on income tax is a wound that will not heal easily. And growing unemployment and union criticism in its wake must add salt to the wound:

The same goes for cutbacks in unemployment benefits which many Social Democrats will see as a step backwards.

This will become obvious at the forthcoming debate by SPD MPs on the budget. And the SPD leadership will again have to make an all-out effort to keep the number of opponents in its own ranks low enough not to jeopardise a majority in parliament.

Decisions which in former years the coalition cabinet made with considerable ease have become extremely difficult. There is now a deep disagreement on such key issues as economic and social policy. And economic developments have added a dramatic quality to these differences of view.

Mutual faith has clearly diminished. And it is equally obvious that the Free Democrats can once more toy with the idea of a change in coalition partner in that there are wide areas, especially where economic issues are concerned, where the FDP is clkoser to the opposition CDU than to its own coalition partner.

This has naturally increased the mistrust among SPD ranks. But this would not worry the top coalition leaders unduly if now that the budget has been decided upon they could count on fair winds ahead.

The trouble is that there are only more storms in the offing marked by growing economic difficulties, the discussion on the Nato modernisation decision and tricky state elections next year (which the Greens as a fourth party have made even more dicey).

Seen in this light, the Storm the coalition has just weathered is not yet over.

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 3 September 1981)

■ INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Blow by blow of the bout to secure access to West Berlin

The events that led up to the signing ten years ago of the Four Power Agreement on Berlin were dramatic and traumatic.

A chronology: on 23 August 1961, the GDR barred West Berliners from access to the Eastern part of the city. February and March 1962 saw serious interference with air traffic in the air corridors between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Road traffic was hampered in June 1963.

On 12 June 1964, the Soviet Union and the GDR declared West Berlin an "independent political entity."

A Bundestag session in West Berlin on 25 June 1964 served as a pretext to the East to temporarily block all road and rail access to the divided city.

Starting from 13 April 1968, Cabinet members and senior officials of the Federal Republic of Germany were barred from travelling through the GDR. Chicanery along the access routes became regular.

On 13 August 1961 the GDR began building the Berlin Wall and relations between the two Germanies became icier than ever.

The following years saw no improvement. Ties worsened, if anything.

Following much legal acrobatics by the Berlin Senate, West Berlin once more succeeded on 17 December 1963 in obtaining concessions to enable West Berliners to visit their relatives in the East over Christmas.

This pass arrangement was subsequently extended four times.

But then came Christmas 1966. No passes at all were issued to West Berliners — in other words the agreement was allowed to run out.

The GDR said this was because no common ground could be found for the designation of various GDR authorities. This was important as it would obliquely have entailed the recognition of the GDR's statehood.

But Bonn and the West were not yet prepared to recognise the existence of the GDR in any form.

Thus, apart from an authority that issued passes for special hardship cases, the West Berliners were now totally cut off from their kin in East Berlin, and vice-versa.

The construction of the Wall on 13 August 1961 divided the former Reich capital once and for all. It also marked the failure of any policy aimed at reuniting Germany by incorporating into West Germany that "phenomenon" between the Rivers Elbe and Oder" which could not be permitted to have an identity as a state because the reunification aim precluded this.

The shock waves caused by the construction of the Wall were, however, not sufficient to prompt Bonn to abandon its old-style reunification policy.

It tried to achieve some easing of the difficulties for the people in both Germanies through negotiation.

In doing so, Bonn also hoped to improve relations with the other Germany.

A few half-hearted attempts in that direction were made by Bonn but they failed due to resistance in the government's own ranks and because the in-



itiators of these moves lacked the necessary courage.

In June 1969, the Grand Coalition government of CDU and SPD broke off *diplomatic relations* with *three* Third World countries because they had recognised the GDR. So there was little fundamental change in the 1960s.

It was not until the end of that decade, when the SPD-FDP coalition took over in Bonn, that the new *Ostpolitik* began, the road having been paved by the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and the meetings in Erfurt and Kassel between Chancellor Willy Brandt and GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Bonn's 20-point programme presented at these meetings was to prove instrumental.

One of the foremost aims of the new *Ostpolitik* was to improve the situation in and around Berlin by bindingly laying down certain rights and obligations on both sides. The rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole were to remain unaffected.

March 1970 saw the beginning of Four Power talks on Berlin. And in November of the same year Bonn State Secretary Egon Bahr and his GDR opposite number Michael Kohl began a series of talks that later led to the conclusion of a transit agreement for traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin after more than 70 meetings in the course of two years.

All this culminated in the conclusion of a basic treaty governing relations between the two German states.

Earlier, on 3 September 1971 — or exactly ten years ago — the Four Powers signed an agreement guaranteeing unhampered access to West Berlin and close ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Western part of the divided city, thus ensuring the viability of West Berlin and providing more freedom of movement for its people.

The tedious negotiations that were frequently on the brink of foundering were conducted by Jean Sauvagnargues for France; Pyotr Abrassimov for the Soviet Union; Roger Jackling for Britain; and Kenneth Rush for the United States.

One of the main aspects of the agreement, however, was that the USSR and with it the GDR renounced any future use of West Berlin as an instrument of blackmail. They thus for the first time shouldered responsibility for unhampered access to the city and renounced the use of Berlin's tricky legal position to redefine the city's status at their whim.

The GDR, which had previously imposed stiff controls at border checkpoints, causing traffic jams and long queues of vehicles, and had arbitrarily arrested people as it pleased, had to forfeit some of this sovereignty over the access routes.

Apart from a few incidents, West Berliners and other visitors from the West were henceforth able to use the transit routes without much bureaucratic hindrance.

Naturally, the price the West in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular had to pay was stiff.

Bonn had to come to terms with the fact and publicly recognise that it was dealing with an equal partner with all the characteristics of statehood.

It also had to come to terms with the fact that the ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the free part of Germany could be maintained and developed further but that in doing so Bonn also had to admit that "the three Western sectors are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and that they may not be governed by it in the future."

The Four Power Agreement did not rid Berlin of its impossible legal and geographical situation. But together with the follow-up agreements, it made the position of the city more tolerable.

For instance: 2.5 million trips to the GDR were made in 1970. Ten years later, the figure was at 8 million, among them more than 3 million people from West Berlin who had been barred from access to the GDR since 1 July 1952.

Travel from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany and to West Berlin is infrequent compared with travel in the opposite direction.

Even so, an annual 1.5 million old age pensioners from the GDR visit the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin.

But the number of people under the age of 60 for women and 65 for men allowed to visit West Germany is 40,000 to 50,000 a year. Still, even this was impossible before 1972.

Even before the conclusion of the Four Power Agreement, partial telephone links between East and West were re-established (in January after a break of close to 20 years.

In 1970, there were a total of ... telephone calls between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR ... years later, they topped the 20 ... mark.

Many agreements governing ... between the two states followed ... of them regulated things that ... have been taken for granted any... but then, there was little that ... taken for granted.

Among these agreements was ... on health; non-commercial ... transfers; sporting events; postal ... ments; improvements for motor ... veterinary agreements; working ... and natural gas deposits along both ... of the border; the waiving of ... for commercial traffic; the transport ... sewage from West Berlin through ... GDR; assistance in case of accidents ... waterways near the border; and ... construction of a more efficient ... station for freight. This is just a ... selection.

Moreover, transit routes to Berlin ... improved, for instance through the ... struction of the Hamburg-Berlin ... bahn, the opening of an additional ... checkpoint in Berlin and by ... access on transit waterways.

Journalists from the Federal Rep... are now allowed to report from ... GDR — though their working ... tions are difficult and have lately ... come even worse.

But even such limited journalistic work would have been unthinkable before these agreements.

The Four Power Agreement of 3 September 1971 has been one of the pillars on which all the other accords rest ... would have been impossible to ease ... difficult German situation without ... sound basis for Berlin to prevent ... stant friction over the city.

The Four Power Agreement ... from perfect and has led to frequent ... ferences of opinion on the interpretation of individual provisions. Yet the pillar ... a whole has withstood all vicissitudes.

Even the rapid deterioration of ... West relations has not seriously ... this pillar.

Even such a serious breach of ... substance and the spirit of the Agree... ment as the arbitrary increase by ... GDR of the compulsory amount ... money visitors have to exchange and ... resulting reduction in travel has not ... fected the essence of the Agreement.

Both sides appreciate its value to ... own interests.

Even now, when it has become ... ionable to speak of the failure ... détente and the utopian ideas ... based on it, is hard to imagine what ... situation in and around Berlin would ... like today without the Four Power Agreement and how the latest ... war between the superpowers would ... fect Central Europe without the ... absorbers that were provided on 3 September 1971.

Hans-Herbert ...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 September ...)

■ STATE SECURITY

Bomb blasts at US base 'not a surprise'

... Americans and two Germans ... injured, some seriously, in three ... blasts at Ramstein US air base, near ...lautern. The blasts, thought to have ... the work of terrorist organisations, ... being investigated by the Federal ... prosecutor's office.

The bomb raid on the US air force base at Ramstein did not come as a ... to either the German or the ...can security authorities.

There has been a striking increase in ... months in the number of poin... to planned attacks on US bases.

... imperialist installations, as they ... called, topped the lists of targets ... in terrorist apartments in Paris ... Heidelberg and in a terrorist car ... crashed near Bietigheim.

...picious individuals were reported ... several occasion in Ramstein in the ... leading up to the raid; they were ...ably checking the lay of the land.

... German authorities, especially the ... public prosecutor's office in ...ruhe and a special squad of the ...deskriminalamt, Wiesbaden, blame ...-wing extremists.

They think the bomb blast was the ... work of either a Revolutionary Cell ... what is left of the Red Army ...tion.

"We have no idea what strategy lies ... the attacks," says a high-ranking ... concerned with the case, "and ... the emphasis is on US installations ... particular. But the general objective is ..."

... of terrorist activity along these ... have intensified in recent months. ... 2 February bombs found in two US ... copters at Büdingen were defused at ... last minute.

On 29 March a bomb demolished the ...essen records department of the US ...itary police. A day later a bomb exploded at the US labour exchange in Frankfurt.

On 12 April a raid on a US military train near Verden caused substantial damage to property. On 25 May a bomb set fire to a US military canteen in Frankfurt.

In every case except the helicopter bid self-styled Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility, stating their motives as the struggle against US imperialists and solidarity with Red Army Fraction comrades in prison.

Revolutionary Cells also claimed responsibility for four raids in Frankfurt, Giessen and Garlstedt between 1976 and 1978.

In connection with this year's raids a new name cropped uo that made security officials sit up and think. A Revolutionary Cell styled itself, in German, In the Heart of the Beast.

This seemed to bear out surmises that the culprits at least had connections or informers among the US forces in Germany.

The possibility was considered that a group calling itself Fight Back (in English) might be to blame, purportedly having been set up by US servicemen.

But US security authorities have yet to unearth detailed information proving that this clandestine organisation actually exists.

Members of the Baader-Meinhof group certainly were first in their time to embark on the strategy of bomb-raiding US facilities in Germany.

In two May 1972 Baader-Meinhof raids three people were killed and five injured at the US headquarters in Heidelberg and a colonel killed and 13 people injured at a US corps HQ in Frankfurt.

The Baader-Meinhof group wanted the raids to be understood as a protest against the US military commitment in Vietnam.

The latest series of raids, including Ramstein, is felt by security experts to be a bid by German terrorists to endear themselves to the disarmament and peace movement.

An official of the *Verfassungsschutz*, the Cologne-based domestic intelligence agency, says:

"We know there are radical extremists among opponents of the Nato missiles modernisation and disarmament talks decision and of the neutron bomb.

"They are people who are not prepared to make do with demonstrations and verbal protests."

He does not rule out the possibility that the raids are intended as a signal and an offer of cooperation from the Red Army Fraction and the Revolutionary Cells to supporters of the disarmament movement who are disposed towards violence.

He will also not rule out, although he feels it is fairly unlikely, the possibility that the Ramstein raid was the handiwork of the extremist frings of the anti-neutron bomb movement itself.

At the Federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe further raids on US facilities are expected.

German officials are surprised that their US counterparts failed to step up their security precautions after being tipped off that raids seemed to be planned.

Horst Zimmermann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 September 1981)

Survey paints portrait of the right-wing extremist

Right-wing extremist youngsters are punctual, clean and orderly, not too bright at school as a rule but feel themselves to be members of an elite.

They reject foreigners, have nothing but scorn for political parties and, at an advanced stage, advocate terrorism and the use of force.

Or so Frankfurt University experts conclude in a survey commissioned by the Bonn Interior Ministry. Their findings have been published in outline in Bonn.

It is the first survey ever to deal in detail with the backgrounds, views and careers of militant right-wing activists and to evaluate them.

At considerable expense contact was made with many young neo-Nazis and comprehensive interviews were held to sound out their views and gain an insight into their personal and political development and into social and political conditions in their parental homes.

Thirty-two right-wing extremists aged, on average, 21 were questioned. What they had to say was compared with 25 court cases against 62 young people.

Their values were found to be based, in many ways, on Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. He-man behaviour and attributes are cultivated to the point of mystique.

Their political world view includes a flourishing and vehement German nationalism. Like their parents in most instances, they dismiss as historical legend the crimes committed under the aegis of the Nazi regime.

Their markedly hostile attitude towards things foreign is concentrated for one on the World War II Allies and for another on migrant workers, to whom they are strongly opposed because of the threat they are felt to pose to the German way of life.

At home their declared natural adversary is the Left. Young Nazis are as disdainful of the established political parties and their supporters as Hitler was of democratic forces.

They feel a certain respect for left-wing militants, however, because they are prepared to fight.

But they find it more difficult to specify positive objectives. They are clearly not uniformly in favour of keeping up the traditions of the Hitler regime.

Many of their views are wishy-washy and anything but uniform, but what they do have in common is a view of the community being run by an elite and of a community of the people in which clashes of interest are resolved.

How do youngsters arrive at these views? Their homes are by no means markedly extremist in their right-wing attitudes and right-wing bias is not a reaction to particularly progressive or left-wing education.

An important factor that may encourage young people to adopt right-wing views is, however, the discrepancy between the official view of the Nazi era and the tales told by parents and grandparents, who tend to view the Third Reich through rose-tinted spectacles.

The official version is eventually felt to be an insult, since it reduces parents and grandparents to the role of either onlookers or accessories to Nazi crimes.

They are almost all boys and lower middle class, including skilled workers or their social equivalents.

They are strongly influenced by bourgeois values on subjects such as sexual morality, the need to perform well and similar virtues.

They were, moreover, found to suffer from an above-average number of problems during puberty, such as conflicts at home, trouble at school, social isolation, difficulties in getting along with girls and failure at work.

They are young people who see no hopes or prospects for themselves in the foreseeable future, so they decide to drop out in their own way.

Frequently their first encounter with the militant right-wing scene in unpolitical — initially. They make contact with Nazi circles via an interest in war stories, Luftwaffe planes and weapons in general.

They are attracted by the community experience of belonging to a group, with the result that closer ties are established.

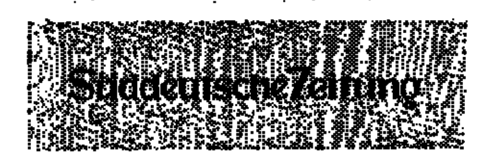
At this stage, when the language and objectives of right-wing groups begin to make their mark, their surroundings tend to encourage the youngsters in their views.

There are no arguments put forward

Continued on page 7

FINANCE

Sensitive antennae of a man with money to invest



Whenever the dollar or the price of gold rises, international money market pundits are quick to blame a crisis somewhere in the world.

Money is shy. And whenever price rises for gold or the dollar coincide with news of a crisis in, say, Poland and a possible invasion, investors in countries such as Germany feel that they must shift their money to a safer place.

Anxiety is a motivating force behind foreign investements by Western investors.

Switzerland is no longer considered the haven it once was. Investors now feel that it is in America where capital will survive storms in world politics.

This is how the situation is seen by those who earn their living by providing investment opportunities for capital.

They often mislead frightened Germans to invest their money in ventures they would not normally consider.

It is this type of shift in deposits that has created the term "capital flight".

Capital movements show a clear trend towards shifts abroad – especially to the United States. There is, for instance, the vortex created by high US interest rates. People who invested in US bonds or stock at a time when the dollar exchange rate was still low have benefited not only from the high interest rates but also from the steep rise in the dollar exchange rate.

Within a short time the dollar rose from DM1.80 to DM2.50, making for a 39 per cent profit on the exchange rate alone.

This trend alone has led to a snowballing of transactions. It should also be taken into account that investments abroad are not always reported to the tax man at home and so bring a tax benefit on top of profits.

But this type of investment has nothing to do with a possible threat to this country due to political crises.

Ten years ago in 1971 Germans invested a total of DM26.4bn abroad. In 1980 this figure stood at DM98bn.

Granted, this includes private and public direct investments. Private portfolio investments alone – in other words, securities purchases – rose from DM12.5bn to DM40bn during the period under review.

Securities purchases in the United States alone have risen conspicuously since the mid-1970s: from DM2.7bn in 1974 to DM7.5bn last year. Of this amount, DM4.3bn (1979 DM2.5bn) was invested in dividend-bearing stock and DM3.1bn (2.8) in bonds.

1980 securities investments in EEC countries stood at close to DM13bn. Total investments, including equities and real estate, were almost DM30bn.

Other European countries accounted for a total of DM15.5bn in new investments, compared with investments in the USA (including industrial and real estate) of DM13.8bn (14.8).

These capital movements, based on Bundesbank figures, belie the dramatic formulation of "capital flight".

This becomes even more obvious when matching these new investments with the liquidation of investments. Private liquidations in the United States amounted to DM7.3bn (8.2) last year. DM4.9bn (3.6) was accounted for by portfolio liquidations of which DM4.1bn (3) were stocks.

This means that German investments in the USA remained unchanged in net terms, i.e. DM6.5bn (6.6).

Securities purchases on Wall Street, frequently made through German stock exchanges, increased by a mere DM2.6bn (primarily bonds) compared with DM1.6bn in 1979 and only DM506m in 1977.

In view of the enormous profit potential of dollar investments, this is relatively meagre, and there has been no change in the first half of 1981.

The banks are ill at ease in the face of the tide of foreign investments by their customers.

Most of these investments are relatively small amounts, mainly a few hundred thousand and rarely millions of deutschemarks.

There is much healthy gambling instinct in this shifting of money to foreign countries – and this is one aspect that is frequently overlooked.

Investors want to profit from investment opportunities outside the confines of the Federal Republic of Germany. And why not? People like to pin their hopes on technical innovations see more opportunities in Tokyo and on Wall Street than at home.

What it all boils down to is that Germans are making use of the opportunities provided by international...

Capital movement is free in this country, unlike in Italy where the shifting of capital is criminally prosecuted or France where people who mistrust the new Socialist regime have to resort to secret capital movements to circumvent foreign exchange laws.

All borders are open to the investor and his money. There is no need for capital to flee since it is free to use opportunities where they present themselves.

Wolfram ...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

German investment abroad

Direct investment abroad totalled DM74.2bn at the end of 1980, including the following DMbn figures in individual countries:

Country	DMbn
Mexico	1.0
Italy	2.2
Spain	3.6
Canada	4.8
Switzerland	5.8
United States	15.7
Belgium/Lux.	7.3
France	6.8
Brazil	5.4
Holland	4.4
Britain	2.6

Dirigisme 'more extensive than official figures say'

American economist John Kenneth Galbraith wrote in his *The Affluent Society* that Western industrial societies are marked by "public poverty and private wealth."

He said that the state should be given a greater share in the GNP.

The mood in the United States – and not only there – has meanwhile changed. The idea now is that the industrial countries are no longer plagued by an undersupply with public goods but, as economist Willi Albers sees it, an oversupply.

The reason for the ideological about-face is not so much the assumption that the supply of public goods has reached saturation point. Instead, the taxpayer, who has to put up with a stagnating economy, feels that the tax burden is becoming too heavy.

Even if the national tax quota, in other words, the percentage of GNP that goes to the state, has remained remarkably stable in the Federal Republic of Germany over the past 30 years and now hovers around the 24 per cent mark, social security contributions show a marked rise from 9.2 per cent to 14.5 per cent of GNP in the past 20 years.

Since the public does not differentiate between tax and social security contributions it feels that the strain imposed by the state is excessive.

Hence the growing demand for less involvement by the state.

The Institute for the German Economy (IW) in Cologne, whose sympathies lie with the employers, recently joined the discussion on "more or less state" with a study on the state quota of GNP.

The study was made public just before the final and decisive cabinet meetings on the 1982 budget which is marked by the stiffest cutbacks in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

IW economists now say that the state quota figure for last year, which was given as 47.1 per cent, is wrong.

The Cologne Institute defines the state quota as the ratio between overall state spending and GNP. Seen in this light, the true state quota was not 47.1 but 75.7 per cent.

More than three-quarters of GNP is thus subject to the state's influence on the economy, according to IW.

If this contention were true, the business community would have every reason to be worried.

IW therefore suggests that: "In view of this ratio it is of paramount importance for the state to cut back on spending and government influence in favour of more freedom for the private sector."

But how has IW arrived at such a markedly different state quota? The Federal Statistics Office defines the state as the "sum of all institutions whose predominant task it is to provide a specific type of service for the common weal and to finance these services through levies and taxes.

"The term 'state' includes regional corporations and the social security system. It does not include subsidiary companies of the regional corporations and the social security system, regardless of their legal status."

The regional corporations thus, for statistical purposes, do not include such companies as municipal transport systems, harbour facilities, public housing companies and similar enterprises.

The IW economists, on the other hand, include these public enterprises in their figures. In 1979, there were 3,543 such firms, including corporations in which the public sector has a more than 50 per cent capital equity or voting rights.

These companies include Salzgitter AG, which is 100-per-cent owned by the Federal government.

They also include Veba AG, in which Bonn has a stake of only 43.75 per cent and the Volkswagen AG, in which Bonn and the state of Lower Saxony each hold 20 per cent.

The reason IW gives for his unorthodox approach is the extent of the "actual state influence" on these companies.

All told, public sector enterprises last year achieved a turnover of DM363bn or 24.2 per cent of GNP, according to IW.

"This massive amount of money is available to the state for the promotion of its economic aims such as full employment or structural changes in the country," comment IW economists.

Seen in this light, Volkswagen's ... Schmücker would be the chief executive of a government enterprise.

Schmücker himself has always ... ed such contentions – and rightly ...

Even if the state holds a 40 per ... equity in VW, the company is guided by purely commercial criteria, its main ... being to make a profit.

Moreover, VW is competing ... other manufacturers and cannot ... any public tasks even if the state wanted it to do so. And the same applies to Salzgitter AG.

As IW sees it, the state quota ... cludes private payments that are ... ed through legislation.

Though the official state quota ... cludes most social security contributions it excludes continued salary payments which must be made by private business to their staff in case of illness and maternity leave.

These are expenditures which the state has shifted from the social security system to private business through the 1969 Act on Continued Payment of Wages and Salaries.

In 1980 alone, this, according to ... figures, imposed a burden of DM... – or 1.5 per cent of GNP – on the private sector.

In addition, IW economists say ...

Continued on page 7

DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia looks for German firms to take part in joint ventures

...nesia is to set up an investment ...cy in Frankfurt next month with ...m of persuading German firms to ...part in joint ventures.

...move was announced during a ... to Djakarta by the Bonn Economic ... Minister, Count Lambsdorff, who ...aking a tour of Asia.

...agency, the Indonesian Investment Authority, has drawn up a list a ...s for economic cooperation between the two countries.

...emphasis in Indonesia's current ...ar plan is on the development of ...metal and mechanical engineering ...tries, chemicals, pharmaceuticals ...food protection.

...nt Lambsdorff is enthusiastic ... the possibilities of Indonesia.

...s the most heavily populated coun... in the group forming ASEAN – ... also includes Thailand, Singapore, Philippines and Malaysia and is as ...only a political alliance. It is the ... dynamic region in the area.

...ot only are the ASEAN countries ... in natural resources, but they also ... annual growth rates of some 7 per ... – something the Western indus... nations can only dream about – ... are politically stable.

During his talks with several Djakarta ...net members, Count Lambsdorff was ... that the Federal Republic of Germany was both a natural and a historic partner of Indonesia.

German goods were highly regarded and Indonesia considers Germany's vocational training system exemplary.

The Indonesian Investment Authority in Djakarta presented the German guests with a list of requests for the future economic cooperation between the two countries.

The emphasis in the current five-year plan lies on the development of the metal and mechanical engineering industries, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries and of food production.

The Authority's chairman, Suhartoyo, said that his Authority intended to establish an agency in Frankfurt next month to German companies to enter into joint ventures.

His deputy, Mochtan, acted as a vanguard during a tour of West Germany in the spring when he tried to promote investments in his countries.

The Authority demonstrated its interest in German investments recently when it hired a German adviser to improve contacts with likely German companies.

Indonesia considers the investment promotion conference which was held in Cologne last May and was organised jointly with the Federation of German Industries a resounding success.

More than 20 concrete plans are said to have been set in motion, and some of them are nearing completion.

In addition, a German-Indonesian cooperation deal for the development of Indonesian coal mining is already in operation.

Djakarta is also interested in German commercial vehicle manufacturers who would invest in the development of an Indonesian industry of that nature.

A preliminary decision has already been made by the Bonn Research Ministry, which is to provide a DM30m subsidy for selected nuclear energy technology to the Siemens subsidiary Interatom for an Indonesian project.

The German company was successful against American, French and Canadian bidders although the German tender was almost twice as high. The Indonesians opted for the German bid due to the high standard of safety, says Count Lambsdorff, seconded by Indonesia's Technology Minister Habibie.

Habibie can look back on a remarkable career in the Federal Republic of Germany where he was a university professor and a manager in the aviation industry. He is now one of the most important assets in German-Indonesian relations.

The *Asian Wall Street Journal* describes him as a lobbyist of German business interests and head of the German mafia in the Djakarta government setup where he has replaced the American Berkeley mafia.

The fact is that, together with Habibie, a whole generation of European and above all German-trained technocrats have risen to decision-making positions.

Bonn has provided some DM2bn in development aid to Indonesia since 1950. But since its new policy of concentrating development aid on the poorest countries, Indonesia no longer ranks at the head of the list.

Thanks to its own oil deposits, Indonesia has been spared the drain on foreign exchange that the oil bill causes other countries.

According to the East Asia Society in Hamburg, experts have a positive view on the economic position and the budget of Indonesia.

They add, however, that "the country would not be Indonesia if it could be assessed without ifs and buts. The seemingly positive picture of a growing and prosperous economy has its warts.

"Though the average per capita income has clearly risen in the past few years, at least one-third of the population living on the nation's 14,000 islands subsists below the absolute international poverty level. The visible prosperity in Djakarta and the luxury tourist hotels are only a tiny facet of Indonesian reality."

Government efforts to promote German investments cannot gloss over the fact that friendly words are only one aspect of the business climate.

Unlike in Latin America, which has for many years been the main investment target of German business, there are no German colonies in South-East Asia and the way of life is essentially non-European.

Newcomers find it hard to adapt to Asian ways. And there is little encouragement in the fact that everything requires a great deal of time in view of the generally relaxed attitude.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry is also disturbed by the fact that Indonesia insists that investors take Indonesian partners with a minimum equity of 20 per cent to be extended to 51 per cent within 10 years.

Count Lambsdorff said in Djakarta that there was nothing you could not talk about in Indonesia and that this included these investment provisions.

And as long as the Indonesian government retains these provisions the general euphoria must of necessity be dampened.

Frank J. Eichhorn

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Continued from page 5

...opposition to them; extremists are ...ly rejected, forced out on to a limb ... into the company of birds of a feather.

...t then often only a short step to ...ically motivated criminal behaviour. ...lly manipulated youngsters often ... themselves to be political soldiers. ...ey want to prove their worth as ...bers of the group and even willing ... accept court sentences as a test of ... hardiness.

...dreas von Schöler, parliamentary ... secretary at the Interior Ministry, ... the survey shows that young people ... be dissuaded from right-wing extre... views by convincing argument.

Gerd Rauhaus

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 29 August 1981)

Continued from page 6

... demands of private business that it ... administrative services free of ... – "services that should be provided by the state."

...is "transfer of bureaucracy" last ... amounted to DM42.8bn or 2.9 per ... of GNP.

...e state quota plus the turnover of ...ic sector corporations, the legislated ...ments by the private sector and the ...sfer of bureaucracy" in fact adds up ... the fantastic figure of close to 76 per ... which IW gives as the "true ...t of state influence."

...his is doubtlessly true in formal ...s.

...ut in essence IW has failed to come ... with a valid statement, especially in ... of the fact that it uses the state ... as a measure of the supply of the ...omy with public goods.

Anton Hunger

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 August 1981)

East Bloc aid scandalous – Lambsdorff

The almost total lack of East Bloc contributions towards solving North-South problems has come under heavy criticism from the Bonn Economic Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff.

He said it was "scandalous" that the total development aid by Comecon countries was not even half that given by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Half of Comecon's "meagre contribution" went mainly to two countries, Cuba and Vietnam.

Count Lambsdorff was speaking in Bombay during a tour of Asian countries.

His address coincided with the 25th anniversary of the German-Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Economic relations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany have not only greatly expanded since the establishment of the Chamber in terms of volume but also in terms of their structure.

In 1956, when the then Bonn Deputy Chancellor Franz Blücher inaugurated the Chamber, it was the first bilateral Chamber of Commerce in India and the first German institution of this nature in Asia.

There were those at the time who considered it an extravagance to maintain such an institution since nobody had anticipated the enormous development of German-Indian economic ties.

The number of German-Indian joint ventures and especially that of licensing agreements has meanwhile risen by many hundred percentage points. And the trade volume rose two-and-a-half-fold during this period.

The volume of trade, which last year stood at DM2.5bn, is likely to top the DM3bn mark this year.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show a rise of Indian exports to this country by 15.3 per cent and – after a year of stagnation – a rise of German exports to India by more than 46 per cent.

There are now 121 joint ventures in operation. And with its 500 current licence deals, the Federal Republic of Germany is India's third most important source of know-how (after Britain and the USA).

The Chamber itself now has 2,300 members and can look back on a phenomenal growth that necessitated the establishment of branches in Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore and other commercially important regions of India.

But nothing more tellingly illustrates the growth of German-Indian economic ties than the structural change in the trade between the two countries. In 1956, 46 per cent of Germany's imports from India was accounted for by raw materials. Finished products amounted to less than 0.5 per cent.

By 1980 there was a virtual reversal of this ratio: close to half (43 per cent) of India's exports to Germany consisted of finished products while raw materials accounted for only 5.2 per cent.

It was to this structural change – globally – with all its positive and negative aspects that Count Lambsdorff pegged his address.

He stressed the necessity of an improved division of labour in view of the growing integration of developing countries into the world economy and called for preference systems along the lines of the Multifibre Agreement as an essential concession to be granted by the haves to the have-nots. By the same token, he rejected all attempts to solve the inequality of opportunity through central planning measures.

He also warned the developing countries of an "everything or nothing attitude", emphasising that they must understand that even highly industrialised nations are on occasion forced to introduce trade measures that would protect their "vulnerable flank."

Count Lambsdorff said compromise rather than confrontation was the key to progress in North-South matters.

The minister called on India as one of the leading nations in the Group of 77 to show solidarity with the other oil-importing nations. He stressed that there could be no meaningful global dialogue without discussing the world's energy problems.

(Handelsblatt, 26 August 1981)

RESEARCH

The rat scuttles home on automatic pilot

How does the jerboa, or desert rat, always find the shortest way back to its lair? Because it is a master mathematician, say Munich behavioural research scientists.

It relies on a logical analysis of its previous movements and neither on sunlight nor on the force of gravity nor the earth's magnetic field.

The desert rat is one of many animals for which the least mistake can prove fatal. When danger threatens they must head for home fast.

When a predator is around it must make it back to the lair even in the dark. The ability to do so posed a scientific problem that is currently being studied.

Much of the credit is due to research staff of the Max Planck Ethology Institute in Seewiesen, near Munich. More is due to the jerboa itself.

The Jerboa, Max Planck ethologists discovered, is a mammal that relies on not a single external pointer to guide it in its homing instinct.

No matter how many twists and turns the desert rat may have made on its expedition, it invariably finds the shortest route home.

And since it does not rely on sunlight nor the earth's magnetism it must derive its spatial information from storage of its own movements.

Professor Horst Mittelstaedt and his Seewiesen staff have taken a closer look at how this information is gained, processed and utilised.

Instead of looking for sensory or nervous cells they checked what information was gathered by the jerboa and how it must be processed, in terms of information theory and cybernetics, to account for the behaviour observed.

In other words, they were interested not in the anatomical, functional description of individual components but in the mathematical, logical principles on which the animal relied.

The jerboa was a most obliging, albeit involuntary, research associate. Both the male and female of the species instinctively rush their young back to the lair during breeding.

The Seewiesen scientists used a turntable 1.3 metres in diameter with 48 boltholes around its perimeter, only one of which led to the lair.

A young rat was taken from the lair and placed on the turntable. It was then promptly and efficiently retrieved by one or other of its parents.

This test, repeated time and again, unearthed two facts. In homing, the jerboa measures both the angle of its change of direction and the distance it has already covered.

Scientists surmise that the desert rat registers changes of direction via the inner ear. On bends, sensory hairs in the inner ear are felt to be stimulated by a fluid.

They are even vaguer as to how the jerboa keeps track of distance. Maybe it uses feelers in the joints or muscles or registers its number and length of paces.

Professor Mittelstaedt's staff drew up a mathematical model the jerboa must use unless it has even more roundabout ways of working out where it is.

It must work out the sine and cosine of every angle and continually add the two. The angle of each change of direction is expressed in terms of a rectangle, and the two sides are added together to make an ever larger rectangle.

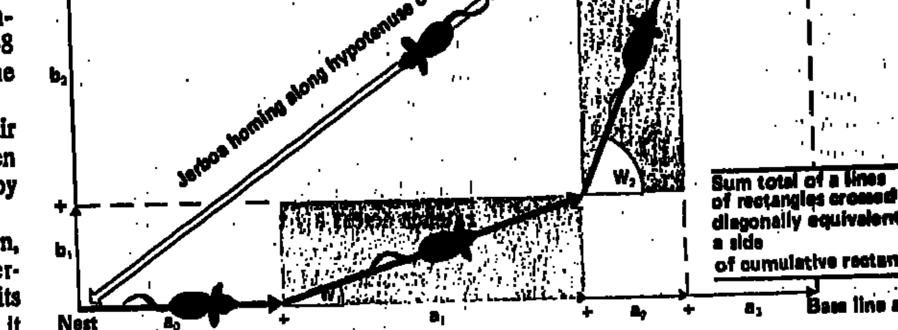
When a hasty retreat is called for, all the jerboa has to do is to head back down the hypotenuse until the distance is covered. Then it is back home.

This ability is not limited to the desert rat. Professor Mittelstaedt and his staff have found it in spiders that can find their way home from strange webs without outside assistance.

The Seeweisen ethologists now feel it is a talent the jerboa may share with many other animals, including the geese studied by Konrad Lorenz.

Humans too, they suspect, use the sine-cosine model, unconsciously of course. But further experiments must be conducted to show whether this is the case.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)



Ground water hygiene check plugged into tropical fish

Tropical fish two to three inches long have monitored the quality of ground water in Göppingen, near Stuttgart, for the past three years.

The experiment, in which interest has been shown all over the world, has proved entirely successful, says Wolfgang Berge, the man who launched it.

Herr Berge is head of Göppingen waterworks, which relies for 15 per cent of the town's water on ground water that seeps through the soil to an underground gallery in the town centre.

It is the only local supply of water but it is liable to pollution and could not possibly have been used with an easy conscience but for the round-the-clock vigil maintained by his fish.

Tests with dyestuffs have shown that water from one direction can seep through to the gallery in a single day, whereas 50-day seepage is necessary to ensure that impurities are filtered out by the soil.

The fish that check the water's quality are Nile pike, which when healthy emit electricity. When they are poorly they emit less and less electricity.

This will usually mean that the water is polluted. The alarm is sounded via electrodes attached to the front of the aquarium where the fish stand guard.

The pumps that pump the water to the surface can be switched off before polluted water gets into the mains.

The alarm has been sounded only once in three years, when the water was found to contain a fair amount of chlorinated hydrocarbons used industrially as cleansing and degreasing agents.

The concentration was below danger level but too high for the fish on duty, which died.

Herr Berge says Göppingen water has always been pure. Danger levels have never been exceeded. When the fish were taken into service no-one expected the alarm ever to be sounded.

Three Nile pike currently taste the water, taking three-week turns. They are three of the dozen that have so far been used.

They take dealers two to six months to deliver but cost a mere DM15, and one of the original fish is still in use.

One died on the job, one of old age (the Nile pike has a life-span of up to five years), four died in the aquarium where fish spend their off-duty leisure hours when a thermostat broke down and others have been loaned for experiments elsewhere.

The Göppingen fish test was originally to be patented but this proved too complicated and the application was withdrawn.

The interest shown in the technique has been widespread and constant. Sixty German and foreign newspapers have carried reports on the experiment over the past three years.

On a dozen occasions Herr Berge has been interviewed on radio and TV. Nile pike have checked the water supply in Ulm for 18 months.

Zurich waterworks and the Thames Valley water board have shown interest in the scheme, as have research facilities in industry, at universities, nuclear research institutes and local authority health departments.

The fish are even starring in a PhD thesis in progress at Munich University.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 September 1981)

Worms help expose pollution cycle

Bremerhaven scientists are force-feeding laboratory worms a diet of chlorine compounds to test the effect of North Sea pollution on the food cycle.

Nereis virens, the marine ringed worm, eats heartily when the laboratory assistant's pincers drop polluted food into its test tube.

Helmut Goerke and research chemists of the Bremerhaven marine research institute hope to learn more from the worms about the effect of chlorine compounds in sea water.

The southern reaches of the North Sea are among the most polluted in the world, and only a few of the toxins that pollute the sea are known to man.

They include insecticides, pesticides such as pentachlorphenol and technical chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB.

PCB has been used for the past 40 years or so as an insulation fluid in the electronics industry and as a hydraulic fluid. It used also to be used as a softener in dyestuffs and synthetics.

But 15 years ago PCB compounds were discovered in sea creatures in dangerous concentration, experts say. Eating fish with a low PCB count can also be regarded as harmless.

But the PCB concentration grows more dangerous as it progresses along the food chain. Big fish eat little fish, and the toxin count increases in the process.

At the upper end of the food cycle large fish, birds and seals have been known to contain harmful levels of PCB pollution, as noted in a report to Bremen's department of the environment years ago.

The Bremerhaven research chemists aim to find out more about the laws of PCB enrichment via the food cycle, and this is why the ringed worms are being force-fed.

Initial findings reveal that the worms retain up to 95 per cent of the toxin fed to them in doses of a millionth of a gram in their food.

The higher the biphenyl is clorinated, the higher the retention count. The worms can rid themselves of the toxin, but it takes both time and an absolutely clean environment.

After PCB enrichment, worms are kept in PCB-free water. Medium-chlorinated PCB is 50-per-cent expelled after two-and-a-half months.

The Bremerhaven scientists claim these results are generally applicable. Similar findings were made when worms were experimentally kept in the Weser estuary for a period of several months.

By force-feeding, research chemists hope to learn more about the effect of other environmental chemicals on the animal organism.

Nils von Haken

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)

■ THE ARTS

Opera house show gets a rerun after 100 years

"Frankfurt yesterday took possession of one of the most magnificent works of contemporary architecture and one of the finest theatres in Europe," the leader-writer wrote.

"Community spirit of a kind that could hardly be found in a finer or purer form has provided the city with a monument that befits it."

These stirring words were penned about the new opera house 101 years ago for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The opening ceremony was attended by the Kaiser.

But the article could have been written this year, because Frankfurt again has a new opera house.

The original was gutted during a bombing raid in 1944.

Now it has been rebuilt. The opening ceremony was one of the most impressive ceremonies devoted to a work of architecture since the war.

The original building was in luxurious high renaissance style. The Kaiser is reputed to have said only Frankfurt could afford anything like it.

For more than 30 years after the air raids smoke-marked windowless ruins with the trees growing out of rubble-filled cellars testified to wartime destruction.

The new building symbolises something different: the renaissance of the old in the spirit of a new age.

In many strange ways it is a tale of history repeated. The opera house again testifies to community spirit in a manner similar to that in which 67 citizens of Frankfurt donated 480,000 gulden (about 850,000 marks) a century ago.

Again the people of Frankfurt felt the financial sacrifice was worthwhile and obliged reluctant politicians to rebuild the opera house.

As recently as in 1965 Rudi Arndt, the Social Democratic Finance Minister of Hesse, promised to pay a cool million to anyone who was prepared to demolish what was left of the *Alte Oper*.

But Dynamite Rudi, as he was dubbed in Frankfurt, had to abandon the plan. In the most successful civic campaign conducted in post-war Germany the people of Frankfurt raised DM15m towards the cost of reconstruction.

By 1976 Herr Arndt, then Frankfurt's *Oberbürgermeister*, was able to start the ball rolling for the actual work of rebuilding the opera house.

Now the work has been completed, Frankfurt folk are dazzled and proud of the result, which, like its illustrious predecessor, is a magnificent building indeed.

Seldom can a contemporary work of architecture have attracted such droves of admirers, and it is easy to see why.

What Frankfurt has built over a period of five years is the costliest, most spectacular and superb work of communal architecture since the war.

Munich's *Nationaltheater*, painstakingly restored in its lush, original decor with 2,000 seats and the largest stage in Europe, cost DM60m in 1963.

Frankfurt's *Alte Oper*, rebuilt, as it happens, not as an opera house but as a concert and conference hall, seems likely to have cost DM160m. The final figure could well be as much as DM190m.

It comprises four halls, the largest seating 2,500. The world's most famous orchestras and most renowned soloists are to give guest performances.

Conferences, banquets and balls will also be held, and even pop and jazz festivals. There will be something for everyone, it is confidently expected.

Flanked by fountains, acacia and Japanese cherry trees, the long, cream-coloured building in Savonnières limestone extends across a green-paved square.

Many-armed candelabras cast in Hungary are stationed like a guard of honour at a respectful distace. Rounded arches are the hallmark of the windows and doors.

The gable on top of the temple-like foyer building is towered over by the gable of the main building, 34 metres tall, on which a new Pegasus, the work of sculptor Georg Hüter, rides.

The exterior is richly decorated, with statues, pillars and ramps to give the building a festive look.

Every aspect of the exterior, down to the merest detail, has been modelled on the plans and drawings of Berlin architect Richard Lucae, 1829-1877.

So is the vestibule in stucco lustro, reflecting granite and Spanish marble and its exquisite plaster-of-Paris stucco ceiling.

The historic foyer with its luxurious decor in stuccoed marble, gold paint and oils is strictly in accordance with Lucae's original, of which in some cases only poor photographs have survived.

A century after the original building was commissioned, artisans and artists of today have recreated the architectural ideas of a bygone age with such maastery, demonstrating skills that seemed to have fallen into disuse.

Yet only the outer shell of the building is modelled on its predecessor. Inside it is a completely independent, self-contained reinforced concrete frame.

It is a house within a house, and inside it are the concert and assembly halls, the cloakrooms, a post office and bank and administrative quarters.

Architects Braun & Schlockermann, Heinrich Keilholz and Jörg Husmann of the *Alte Oper* project group have packed this interior structure with a plethora of technical refinements.

There are radio and TV studios, wireless translation facilities, recording studios and even the layout of the concert halls can be rearranged using adjustable podiums and lighting effects to recreate any atmosphere required. The piece-de-resistance is the *Grosser Saal*, which looks like a gigantic musical instrument, clad in red-brown Tabasco mahogany panelling. From the back row of the gallery to the organ above the stage the distance is 65 metres, yet the view is so good that even

Continued on page 14



Frankfurt Opera House . . . here again after more than 30 years. (Photo:

Converted theatre finishes Berlin culture budget

The new home of West Berlin *Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer* has been completed after nearly three years of conversion work.

For over a decade the Hallesches Ufer building has been a makeshift.

The new premises, a stone's throw from the Kurfürstendamm, are Erich Mendelsohn's building on Lehniner Platz, built in 1928 but badly damaged in the war and since poorly repaired.

So stand by for the new name, shortly to blaze from the building in neon: *Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz*.

It would be the last major contribution the city could afford to make to the theatre, said Arts and Science Senator Wilhelm A. Kewenig, whose budget has been axed.

Without the usual ceremony, at the beginning of a press conference, he handed over the new building to theatrical managers Jürgen Schitthelm and Klaus Weiffenbach and the *Schaubühne* company.

The building originally designed by Erich Mendelsohn in his distinctive late-20s style for the *Universum* cinema is back in use, plain but elegant.

From its off-Kurfürstendamm site it looks most inviting, like a ship with a finely shaped bow.

Yet despite his modern outlook Mendelsohn was not an architect to dispe[illegible] with tradition; the building is [illegible] North German or Brandenburg [illegible] brick.

It has been restored but had in pa[illegible] be relocated and redesigned, which [illegible] to controversy and disputes with [illegible] commissioner for historical monum[illegible] it being an unlisted building but of [illegible] deniable architectural interest.

The interior has been complete[illegible] designed, with all the dividing [illegible] being taken out to make up a [illegible] multi-purpose hall seating up to 1,50[illegible]

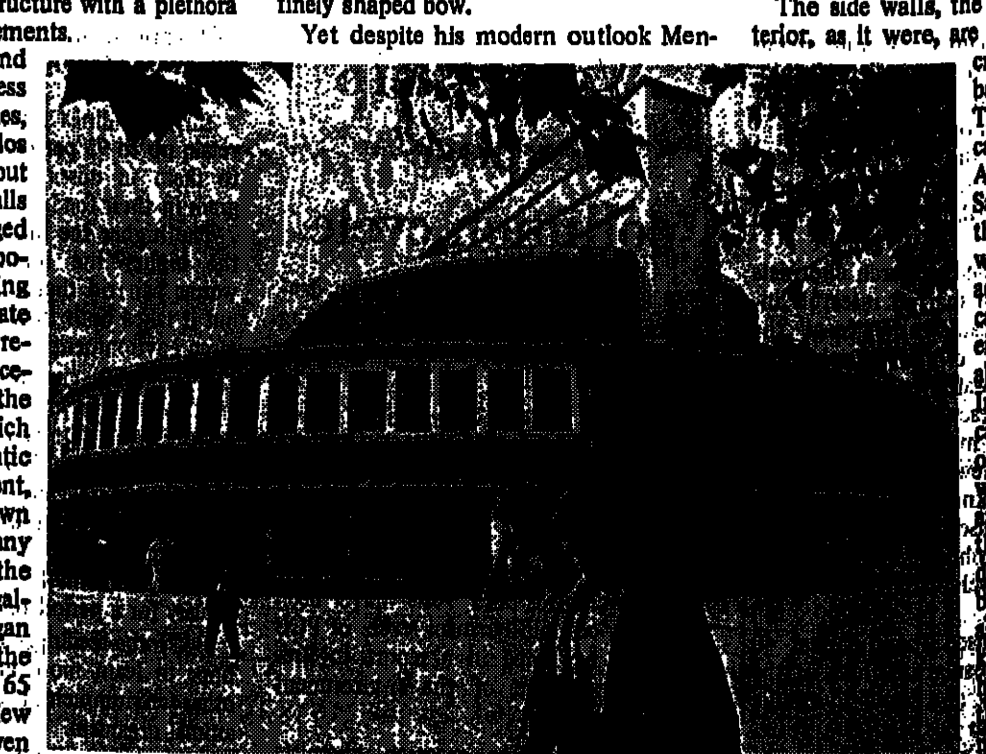
With partitions rolled down, there [illegible] three auditoriums of different sizes [illegible] theory three plays could be perform[illegible] simultaneously.

This, however, is most unlikely. The[illegible] are only 31 permanent members of [illegible] company.

There is no distinction between [illegible] and auditorium. The audience can [illegible] anywhere. The action and the audie[illegible] could move from one auditorium [illegible] another, even.

By way of improvisation theatre [illegible] the move has in fact been experimen[illegible] with at the Spandau film studios [illegible] Shakespearean theme. It was hard w[illegible] for all concerned.

The side walls, the interior of the [illegible] terior, as it were, are in unadorned co[illegible] crete. They a[illegible] bare as factory w[illegible] The structural [illegible] can also be [illegible] Architect [illegible] Sawade [illegible] them as [illegible] walls to [illegible] acoustical [illegible] can be [illegible] either reverb[illegible] absorb the [illegible] In practice [illegible]



Late 1921's look for DM8 in Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz in Berlin

■ MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical care have a cavalier approach towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble.

The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Giessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeopardy.

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable view of the diet.

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed the diet; 21 per cent admitted that they disregarded it altogether.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure.

Cooperation by the patient can evidently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not only by doing so.

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to the treatment.

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during childhood.

This leads to a clash between the desire to have somebody to cling to and deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient relations.

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his dependence.

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve.

W. Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Theatre

Continued from page 10

anatomy, a feature of film history so called because it was how medical students could look down on their lecturer dissecting corpses.

Is this the shape of things to come? Maybe, and oddly enough for a building that as recently as in 1975 was on offer as a site suitable for demolition and development.

Since it never has been listed as of architectural interest it could only too easily have been converted into a supermarket or an Eros-Center.

The rear auditorium has already been prepared for performances of the *Schaubühne* version of Oresteia, the one where the audience perches uncomfortably on flat stairs instead of seats.

It was a nine-hour mammoth production at Hallesches Ufer and is being repeated unchanged. The mobile stage on which Agamemnon and Cassandra, hideously murdered by Clytemnestra, roll in is at the ready.

Jürgen Beckelmann

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

Zoologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurther of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's feathers.

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurther. He now hopes that his special guided tours will help.

"By touching the animals the children can feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a raccoon or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies, Joachim Hassfurther ties a string to the leg of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange regular visits.

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals.

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals with enable the blind to identify the individual species.

dpa

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

Treating the victims of divorce

Divorce is frequently not a new beginning. A great many divorcees end in a psychiatric ward or commit suicide.

There are considerably more divorcees in psychiatric wards than their proportion of the population.

According to Professor Jiri Bojanovsky of the Central Institute for Mental Health in Mannheim, there are six times as many as there should be, statistically.

The risk of psychological disorders after a divorce affects all age groups. The hospital stay of divorced people is longer than that of others and they go to hospital more frequently.

They are also quicker to take drugs than other people.

In addition, there are conspicuous differences depending on the sex: while women are treated more frequently, there are more divorced men than women as inpatients in hospital wards.

This suggests that marriage has a more beneficial effect on men than on women.

Experts attribute this primarily to the negative aspects in the woman's social role.

The most frequent disorders among divorced people are depression (affecting primarily women), alcoholism (primarily men) and sexual aberrations.

Divorced people are also more susceptible to schizophrenia than their married (and in some instances single) opposite numbers.

Divorcees are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups except those under 30 where widowed people are more likely to commit suicide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin*: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by commiting suicide. Suicides are particularly prevalent among divorced men in the first six months following separation."

American statistics show that the mortality rate (from causes other than suicide) is greater among divorced people than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

Among the causes of death (other than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced than among married people — in other words, disorders and fatalities that are linked to emotional factors.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 August 1981)

Cost of ulcers – time and money

Duodenal and stomach ulcers ... for 10 million lost working ... year in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to the Hamburg ... of the state health insurance ... they accounted for 12.5 per ... disabilities among the insured ... age group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness ... days for duodenal ulcers and ... 50 days for stomach ulcers.

Treatment of both cost DM1.7... 1975. Stomach ulcers are usually ... inflammations of the stomach wall ... people are particularly susceptible ... result is damage to the mucous ... brane covering the stomach wall.

Surplus acid, pepsin and gall ... are needed for the proper physio... functioning of the digestive tract ... erosion of the stomach and inte... walls. The result is holes.

Generally, stomach ulcers occur ... the balance between the natural ... tive mechanisms and acid or pep... upset.

The healthy stomach wall ... resists such attacks by digestive ... Ulcers occur only when the ... wall has been damaged in one ... another. The damage can be due ... sistent spasms in small blood ... that erode the mucous membrane ... lack of oxygen.

Such spasms are particularly ... in times of emotional stress, ... overwork. Cigarette smoking ... cause oxygen shortages and ... the condition, says one theory. But ... are many other theories, one of ... says that the ulcer is due to the ... ing of gall.

Both types of ulcers are evidently ... direct civilisation diseases though ... ern society and its way of life ... certain role.

Since ulcers are more common ... some families than in others, it is ... rally assumed that there is a here... element involved.

Diet, the way of life and psycholo... stress can also have an impact on ... occurrence and frequency of the ...

Thus, for instance, ulcers are ... rably more common in southern ... tries due to their spicier food.

Non-smokers are much less ... than smokers. But little is known ... the actual factors that cause the ... types of ulcer. Some doctors ... hormone gastrin which stimulates ... secretion of digestive juices, but ... unproven.

Strict diet and medication play ... roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are used: ... cids to neutralise digestive acids; ... ceptor blockers that block the ... of acid; and drugs to improve the ... tance of the mucous membrane ... gestive juices. Surgery is a last ...

Modern medicine now pins ... hopes on a new drug called ... which covers the ulcer itself with ... tective layer.

Due to the special properties of ... drug, this protective layer prevents ... from affecting the mucous me... — not only mechanically but bio... cally as well.

This leads to a rapid healing ... patient feels better.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 August ...)

EDUCATION

Commercial performance 'in jeopardy because of shortage of engineers'

... *Nachrichten*, the weekly news ... paper of the Society of German ... eers, is full of situations vacant, ... in the holiday season.

... Düsseldorf publishers can afford to ... out a bumper issue every week, so ... are companies and staff consul... to advertise for qualified engineers. ... are going, even to engineering ... ates fresh out of college, at prince... ...ding salaries of DM4,500 a month, ... heavily does demand outstrip the ...

...gineers are such rare birds that the ... ...berg Chamber of Commerce and ... ...stry has the gloomiest visions of ... prospects in a Germany bereft of ... ...eering skills.

... some sectors there is only one ap... ...nt to every four jobs on offer, and ... Nuremberg chamber has little doubt ... is to blame for a state of affairs ... jeopardises the country's ability to ... ...pete in world markets.

...oung people, it says, are starry-eyed ... their opposition to technology, while ... school reforms have enabled ... to opt out of a career in technolo... before they realised what the choice ... ...iled.

But the argument is outlined in such ... ...matic terms that one is led to believe ... country is on the brink of plunging ... back into the Stone Age merely because ... engineers are in somewhat short supply.

Reinhard Schramm, VDI official responsible for training and further education, sounds a more reassuring note:

"No reliable forecasts are yet available on the likely demand for engineers in the decade to come."

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the 80s.

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

Hesse's Social Democratic Education Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a year.

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

What has happened is that school-leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low in popularity.

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underly school-leavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

Talk of an imminent surplus of 60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over the past few years.

At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to be.

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning, town planning, energy studies and process engineering.

In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so changes are being considered.

An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take an arts subject as a subsidiary subject.

The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3,000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the century.

Yet at VDI head office in Düsseldorf there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and demand.

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to *Manager Magazin*.

Horst Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

Even tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at German universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of *Land* Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline until the mid-90s.

The peak, roughly 1.3 million students, is now expected to come in 1989. It would stay at this level for a few years before declining to the present 1,040,000 in the mid-90s.

But this forecast is based on the assumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged.

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According to *Lausitzer Rundschau*, the Cottbus, GDR, daily newspaper, the subjects in which the most applicants are turned down are human and veterinary medicine, pharmacy, psychology, law, foreign trade and architecture.

Yet places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches of teaching.

dpa

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical care have a cavalier approach towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble.

The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Giessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeopardy.

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable view of the diet.

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed the diet; 21 per cent admitted that they disregarded it altogether.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure.

Cooperation by the patient can evidently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not only by doing so.

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to the treatment.

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during childhood.

This leads to a clash between the desire to have somebody to cling to and deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient relations.

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his dependence.

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve.

W. Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Theatre

Continued from page 10

anatomy, a feature of film history so called because it was how medical students could look down on their lecturer dissecting corpses.

Is this the shape of things to come? Maybe, and oddly enough for a building that as recently as in 1975 was on offer as a site suitable for demolition and development.

Since it never has been listed as of architectural interest it could only too easily have been converted into a supermarket or an Eros-Center.

The rear auditorium has already been prepared for performances of the *Schaubühne* version of Oresteia, the one where the audience perches uncomfortably on flat stairs instead of seats.

It was a nine-hour mammoth production at Hallesches Ufer and is being repeated unchanged. The mobile stage on which Agamemnon and Cassandra, hideously murdered by Clytemnestra, roll in is at the ready.

Jürgen Beckelmann

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

Zoologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurther of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's feathers.

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurther. He now hopes that his special guided tours will help.

"By touching the animals the children can feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a raccoon or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies, Joachim Hassfurther ties a string to the leg of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

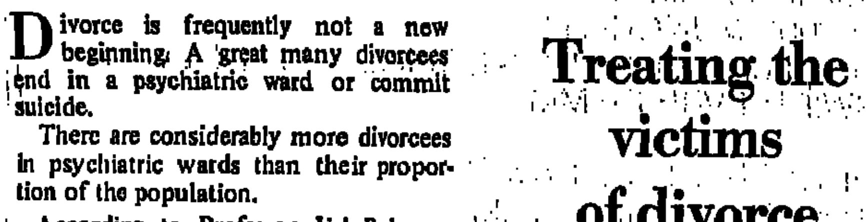
Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange regular visits.

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals.

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals with enable the blind to identify the individual species.

dpa

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)



Treating the victims of divorce

Divorce is frequently not a new beginning. A great many divorcees end in a psychiatric ward or commit suicide.

There are considerably more divorcees in psychiatric wards than their proportion of the population.

According to Professor Jiri Bojanovsky of the Central Institute for Mental Health in Mannheim, there are six times as many as there should be, statistically.

The risk of psychological disorders after a divorce affects all age groups. The hospital stay of divorced people is longer than that of others and they go to hospital more frequently.

They are also quicker to take drugs than other people.

In addition, there are conspicuous differences depending on the sex: while women are treated more frequently, there are more divorced men than women as inpatients in hospital wards.

This suggests that marriage has a more beneficial effect on men than on women.

Experts attribute this primarily to the negative aspects in the woman's social role.

The most frequent disorders among divorced people are depression (affecting primarily women), alcoholism (primarily men) and sexual aberrations.

Divorced people are also more susceptible to schizophrenia than their married (and in some instances single) opposite numbers.

Divorcees are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups except those under 30 where widowed people are more likely to commit suicide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin*: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by commiting suicide. Suicides are particularly prevalent among divorced men in the first six months following separation."

American statistics show that the mortality rate (from causes other than suicide) is greater among divorced people than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

Among the causes of death (other than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced than among married people — in other words, disorders and fatalities that are linked to emotional factors.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 August 1981)

Cost of ulcers – time and money

Duodenal and stomach ulcers ... for 10 million lost working ... year in the Federal Republic of G... ny.

According to the Hamburg ... of the state health insurance ... they accounted for 12.5 per ... disabilities among the insured i... age group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness ... days for duodenal ulcers and ... 50 days for stomach ulcers.

Treatment of both cost DM1,... 1975. Stomach ulcers are usually ... inflammations of the stomach wall ... people are particularly susceptible ... result is damage to the mucous ... brane covering the stomach wall.

Surplus acid, pepsin and gall ... are needed for the proper physio... functioning of the digestive tract ... erosion of the stomach and intes... walls. The result is holes.

Generally, stomach ulcers occur ... the balance between the natural ... tive mechanisms and acid or pep... upset.

The healthy stomach wall ... resists such attacks by digestive j... Ulcers occur only when the st... wall has been damaged in one w... another. The damage can be due t... sistent spasms in small blood ... that erode the mucous membrane ... lack of oxygen.

Such spasms are particularly ... in times of emotional stress, ... overwork. Cigarette smoking ... cause oxygen shortages and ag... the condition, says one theory. But ... are many other theories, one of ... says that the ulcer is due to the ... ing of gall.

Both types of ulcers are evidently ... direct civilisation diseases though ... ern society and its way of life pl... certain role.

Since ulcers are more common ... some families than in others, it is ... rally assumed that there is a here... element involved.

Diet, the way of life and psycho... stress can also have an impact o... occurrence and frequency of the ill...

Thus, for instance, ulcers are ... rably more common in southern ... tries due to their spicier food.

Non-smokers are much less af... than smokers. But little is known ... the actual factors that cause the ... types of ulcer. Some doctors blame ... hormone gastrin which stimulates ... secretion of digestive juices, but ... unproven.

Strict diet and medication play ... roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are used ... cids to neutralise digestive acid... ceptor blockers that block the ... of acid; and drugs to improve ... tance of the mucous membrane ... gestive juices. Surgery is a last ...

Modern medicine now ... hopes on a new drug called ... which covers the ulcer itself ... tective layer.

Due to the special propert... drug, this protective layer pr... from affecting the mucous ... — not only mechanically but ... cally as well.

This leads to a rapid heali... patient feels better.

Konrad Müller-Christ...

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 August ...)

EDUCATION

Commercial performance 'in jeopardy because of shortage of engineers'

VDI Nachrichten, the weekly newspaper of the Society of German Engineers, is full of situations vacant, in the holiday season.

Düsseldorf publishers can afford to put out a bumper issue every week, so ... are companies and staff consul... to advertise for qualified engineers. ... are going, even to engineering ... ates fresh out of college, at prince... ...ting salaries of DM4,500 a month, ... heavily does demand outstrip the ...

Engineers are such rare birds that the ...nberg Chamber of Commerce and ...stry has the gloomiest visions of ... prospects in a Germany bereft of ...eering skills.

In some sectors there is only one ap... ...nt to every four jobs on offer, and Nuremberg chamber has little doubt ... is to blame for a state of affairs ... jeopardises the country's ability to ...pete in world markets.

Young people, it says, are starry-eyed ... their opposition to technology, while ... school reforms have enabled ... to opt out of a career in technolo... before they realised what the choice ...ailed.

But the argument is outlined in such ...matic terms that one is led to believe ... country is on the brink of plunging ...ck into the Stone Age merely because engineers are in somewhat short supply.

Reinhard Schramm, VDI official responsible for training and further education, sounds a more reassuring note:

"No reliable forecasts are yet available on the likely demand for engineers in the decade to come."

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the 80s.

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

Hesse's Social Democratic Education Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a year.

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

What has happened is that school-leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low in popularity.

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underly school-leavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

Project manager Foad Kazemzadeh would prefer not to talk in terms of hostility toward technology. "Scepticism about technology would be more to the point," he says.

Initial findings of the Hanover project are expected to be available next May, but Kazemzadeh currently feels past forecasts on career prospects are why there have been fewer engineering students in recent years.

Talk of an imminent surplus of 60,000 engineering graduates is obviously going to discourage would-be students, he says. So they opt for economics or sociology instead.

The Hanover project has unearthed other facts too. There appear to have been enormous structural changes at universities and technical colleges over the past few years.

At the West Berlin University of Technology, for instance, classical courses of study such as mechanical engineering or electrical engineering are nowhere near as popular as they used to be.

The subjects in demand these days are environmental studies, landscape planning, town planning, energy studies and process engineering.

In Berlin limits have had to be imposed on the number of students enrolling for courses in town and country planning and environmental studies.

At Aachen University of Technology courses are on average reported to be operating at 92 per cent of student capacity, but the percentage varies, so changes are being considered.

An option that is being seriously considered is practised at Zurich University of Technology, where engineering students can take an arts subject as a subsidiary subject.

The demand for engineering courses in Zurich has increased by more than 10 per cent since this change was introduced. In Aachen nearly 12,500 engineering students are currently preparing for exams, or 3,000 more than five years ago.

Herr Schramm reckons there will continue to be about 22,000 engineering graduates a year, with the result that the number of qualified engineers will be at least maintained until the turn of the century.

Yet at VDI head office in Düsseldorf there are still worried frowns about the regional differences in supply and demand.

Maybe greater mobility among engineers would be the answer, but engineers have never been noted for career mobility, according to *Manager Magazin*.

Horst Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

Tougher university entrance qualifications predicted

Even tougher university entrance qualifications seem inevitable at German universities now statistics reveal that the student population is likely to peak much later than expected.

Figures submitted to the Standing Conference of *Land* Education Ministers suggest that the number of undergraduates is not likely to decline until the mid-90s.

The peak, roughly 1.3 million students, is now expected to come in 1989. It would stay at this level for a few years before declining to the present 1,040,000 in the mid-90s.

But this forecast is based on the assumption that the average length of time it takes to complete a university course is reduced to the target levels currently envisaged.

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This being so, there is only one alternative to building more universities: imposing tougher entry restrictions.

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dpa

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

■ JOCIETY

Feminist issue 'not over who does the dishes'



The feminist struggle against sexism goes on, 10 years after the modern feminist movement established itself in Germany at a congress in 1971.

There is even a counter movement which is "nothing but the old variety of femininity," according to West Germany's foremost women's libber, 38-year-old Alice Schwarzer.

Schwarzer, a journalist and since 1977 editor-in-chief of the vaunted and much-maligned feminist magazine, *Emma*, is sceptical about the movement's future.

She says motherhood is again surrounded with a mystique and that the media are again resorting to sexist reporting.

Fashions are "again degrading women and making them sex objects.

"They are dictating shoes, for instance, which a man would not even walk to the lavatory in."

On the plus side there have, over the past 10 years, been a number of spectacular campaigns in support of abortion, against male violence and to help the social position of working women.

Projects such as homes for battered women have mushroomed.

However, Schwarzer says that "the position of committed and militant woman is tougher today than a few years ago."

The feminist movement had lost some of its unity.

Has the new *zeitgeist*, coupled with unemployment and *angst*, now made even those who once fought for women's lib withdraw into their private sphere and into a new wave of tenderness?

"Granted," says Schwarzer, "there are a few men who have mended their ways. It is also true that the emancipation of women is irreversible because they have acquired a new consciousness.

"There is now too much solidarity among women who had previously seen another woman only as a rival; they've learned to think and emancipation has affected their lives."

Schwarzer says that love and the latest Nato decision to boost its Euromissiles must be discussed because women and their centres are in danger of becoming depoliticised.

There is no longer a uniform women's movement.

"I can no longer subscribe to everything that goes under the name of feminism. But that's all right by with me," she says.

She has fears about women getting pigeon-holed. The statutory woman is often used by politicians on issues such as peace. Yet women politicians in a position to influence events tended to give in to the demands of party politics. The best guarantee of peace, says Schwarzer, is a society in which both men and women make equal contributions. In its stocktaking of the women's lib movement, *Emma* deplores the "systematic promotion of mediocrity for women in the media and in cultural life." Female ambition is thus to be kept at bay and women are not to measure their own achievements by those of men.

"Not every woman's diary is a literary masterpiece, and we should strive more for quality and demand more of ourselves rather than go along with the male dictators of fashion," says a critical Schwarzer about the new boom in women's literature.

What women need is heroines in the way men have heros — especially in everyday life.

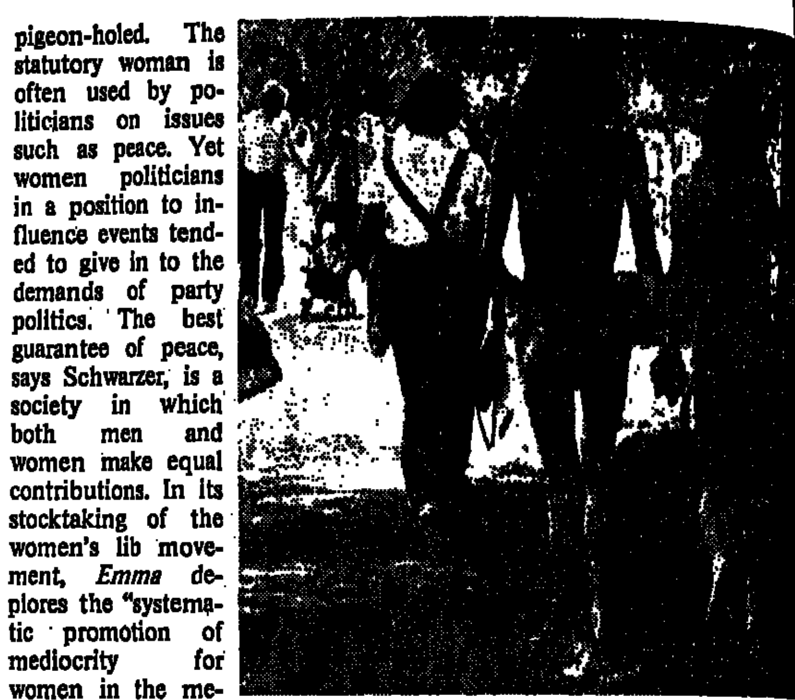
Despite rumour-mongers, Schwarzer's *Emma* has so far weathered all storms.

The issues of the first four years have just been published as a paperback and they show that the women's struggle is no longer a tug-of-war over who is to wash the dishes and who is to dry them and that a sense of humour is still the best weapon for committed feminists.

"Yet being a woman only is no programme for me," says Alice Schwarzer, speaking on behalf of womanhood as a whole.

Hans-Jochen Kaffsack

(Mannheimer Morgen, 22 August 1981)



The bare facts are a tourist attraction. (Photo: ...)

Continued from page 10

from the back the stage looks close enough to reach out and grasp.

Mayor Walter Wallmann has said the new *Alte Oper* symbolises a new approach to the arts. He would like it to counteract the city's "Mainhattan" image of steel and concrete.

He will hear nothing of the expense having been inordinate: "The *Alte Oper* is a community responsibility of prime importance. It represents something with which the people of Frankfurt can identify."

Dankwart Guratzsch

(Die Welt, 29 August 1981)

Cheeky chaps in the park

Naked people have become one of Munich's top tourist attractions.

The German Museum and the Hofbräuhaus are still at the top of the league, but the parks where naked bathers turn out to soak up the summer sun are not far behind.

Bus tours include the appropriate spots and photographers can't resist the chance to record the action. The municipal sport official tourist office has not officially acknowledged the attraction.

And what do the locals think? Gretha Adler, 71, is all for it.

"I enjoy looking at the lovely bodies," she said.

However, the Council of Catholics takes a slightly more stiff attitude. It demanded that "the naked disgrace be removed immediately and banned once and for all."

But deterrent action might be difficult.

Munich's police chief, Mr. Schreiber, says action against naked people could expose policemen to ridicule and lead the situation to "incalculable escalation".

His view is supported by one policeman who did try and remove a naked woman from a fountain.

"Why don't you come in if you want something from me?" she taunted him to everybody's amusement.

The subject has been aired in the Munich newspapers.

A 16-year-old girl from northern Bavaria: "In Nuremberg where I live we don't have anything like this. I find it great that things are so easy-going in Munich."

Munich's Mayor, Erich Kiesl, who has just returned from holiday, has been drawn into silence in the face of the naked facts.

Press spokesman Günther Wo... stressed that Deputy Mayor Zehet... had already replied to the Council of Catholics' demands, he had appealed for tolerance and opposed any police action.

He did, however, concede to the Catholics that the guardians of law and order would take action should embarrassed nudes become ... and bother the embarrassed ...

He pointed out, however, ... tenets that have become ... modern day cannot be restored by decree from above.

Willy Halm...

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 20 August 1981)

Strict diet, meditation and sex for DM80 a day

Hallertau, Bavaria's hops growing region, has a new attraction — if attraction is the word.

Since July, when *Bhagwan* decided to seek a haven in America and left his saffron-clad disciples in the lurch in their Poona paradise in India, an ever growing number of his 200,000 followers have sought a new home in Margarethenried near Freising in Upper Bavaria.

The Centre for Individual and Social Therapy in Margarethenried, already the biggest *ashram* in Europe, is now preparing to accommodate the tide of homeless Sannyasins.

"In the past six months, we have had a real invasion here," says Shreyas, a member of the "family" in charge of public relations.

The Poona branch in the quaint Bavarian village is now preparing to expand its facilities and hopes to achieve a turnover of more than DM4m this year, compared with DM1.6m in 1980.

The horseshoe shaped estate with its inner courtyard full of flowers, a goldfish pond, a biological vegetable garden and meadows, started out as an artists' colony in the early 1970s.

But following the suggestion of a *Bhagwan* disciple, the owners decided to go to Poona in 1975 and returned to Bavaria with instructions to found a new *ashram*.

Until six months ago, the meditation centre in Margarethenried housed between 6 and 15 followers of the god. The family has meanwhile grown to 30 adults and 8 children; and up to 100 guests can be accommodated for a daily fee of DM80. Incidentally, they get along splendidly with their rural neighbours.

The daily routine is strict and the hierarchy equally so.

The days are regulated by a cast iron bell said to date back to Luther's day. The daily schedule starts with mediation between 6 and 7a.m., broken up by breathing exercises and sometimes screaming and dancing.

Then come recorded messages from the *Bhagwan* himself.

This is followed by showers and a communal breakfast. Apart from a two-hour lunch break, the members work until sundown.

After an hour of dancing and listening to heavenly music or meditating (Westerners must first get rid of their aggressions, *Bhagwan* says, before they can calm down) the *Sannyasins* are permitted to go to the cinema or a discotheque.

The Centre runs a publishing house that prints and records the *Bhagwan's* pronouncements, a clothing boutique, laundries and therapy groups. All this provides plenty of work for the members of the family, who are aged between 2 and 55 and whose idyllic life is supervised by "department heads" who owe their positions to the simple fact that they are equipped with the "lust and love" needed for the task.

Love is the essence of the *ashram* ("We have a strong sexual life.") But sex is only allowed if all contraceptive precautions have been taken, the participants of the current 31-day course are told.

The centre offers courses ranging in duration between three and 31 days in which the guru disciples are supposed to learn how to cope with everyday stress and get to the core of their emotions.

Massage, dance, primal therapy and group encounters are to enable the participants to experience situations "they have never been faced with before."

dpa

(Mannheimer Morgen, 29 August 1981)

■ SPORT

Butzke's fourth European roller-skating title

Michael Butzke has won the European roller skating title for the fourth time.

The 21-year-old from Bremerhaven overcame a dose of gastric flu to add the title to his collection, which includes six German and two world championships.

This time the result was in doubt until the very end.

He had won the set piece event and the short freestyle exercise and had to win the free choice discipline to be sure of victory.

He did. Afterwards, his dark blue jersey was bathed in sweat, his blond hair, already thinning, was glued to his scalp and his final bow seemed to cost his last ounce of strength.

He was unable this time to muster his usual engaging smile that might wring the last drop of goodwill from the adjudicators.

It took this final discipline to clinch victory, and the strain was unmistakable.

It was a far cry from the many previous occasions he had risen to so magnificently. Not even his technique, normally his forte, was impeccable.

He had been troubled by gastric 'flu all day, but the physical strain was accompanied by a mental one, and it, in the final analysis, was the greater of the two.

"It ought to do the trick," he said beforehand of the final showing by which he intended to clinch his title. So it did, but these are hardly the words of a young man brimful of self-confidence.

And one might reasonably have expected someone with 11 titles to show greater self-assurance.

This sudden note of uncertainty was intensified minutes before he took to the rink by the sparking performance of Joachim Helmle from Heilbronn.

Helmle was given a rousing hand by the gallery and responded to this encouragement with a freestyle display that may have lacked Butzke's technical maturity and routine but sparkled with temperament and artistry.

Butzke found it difficult to create this feeling of excitement in the audience. Where Helmle is an artist, Butzke is an artisan: accurate, reliable and impeccable.

As a rule he has no trouble in performing three treble jumps and in the flip, his hardest jump, he could even afford a fall, being the only roller skater in the world to even risk it.

Yet this fault was somehow symbolic, especially in view of what Butzke had to say for himself.

"I'll carry on skating for another year," he says, "but I shall probably call it a day." Also: "I'd sooner quit before I am beaten."

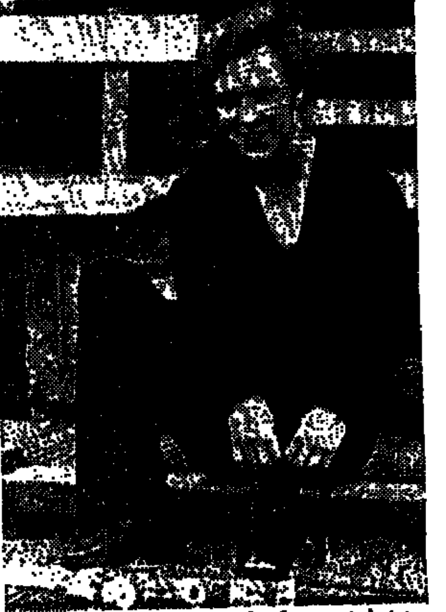
He seems suddenly inhibited by the fear of defeat. Until now Thomas Nieder and Joachim Helmle have been no threat to Butzke's precision.

This precision was invariably given higher ratings by the jury than the dancing aspect at which others were better. But there now seems to be a trend towards artistic expression.

The emphasis is already on art in ice skating and it looks like gaining the upper hand in roller skating too. This is bad news for Butzke, whose strong point is athletics, as it were.

"In the past," he says, "my performance improved year by year." He certainly worked hard, training up to five hours a day to get better.

"The competition always kept me on my toes," he adds. But now he finds the going tougher and more tiring. He no longer wants to outpace the rest, knowing they will catch up sooner or later.



Michael Butzke ... touch of uncertainty.

But he is still ahead of them, right at the top, and he hopes to stay there until winter. The he is due to finish his term with the Bundeswehr at Warendorf, Westphalia, and enrol as a student.

He feels he will not be able to combine top-flight sport and study. "I am not one for doing things by halves," he says.

So retirement is only a matter of time, and he intends to retire as reigning champion. He has grown accustomed to success and would hate to retire a beaten man.

Bernd Seltur

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 August 1981)

... Passarelli ... too ambitious to lose.

Despite injury Passarelli pins the best

Bantamweight wrestler Pasquale Passarelli from Ludwigshafen won the crown in Oslo in August to add the European championship title he won in Gothenburg last April.

He is 24, weighs 125 pounds, and has been one of the country's best Graeco-Roman style wrestlers for years.

As the name indicates he is Italian-born, although he and his brother came to live in Ludwigshafen when he was six and the family were naturalised in 1972.

He holds three national titles as a ... and in 1978 won the senior title at ... weight. A year later he was runner-up at the European championships in Bucharest.

This year it has been gold, and he had to work hard for it in Oslo. He was injured, in the left shoulder and the ankle, in the semi-final bout. He endured the pain in the final and won even though he was unable to use his left arm fully.

"But I wasn't going to throw in the towel," he says. "I'm much too ambitious for that."

Passarelli is an administrative officer in Ludwigshafen's municipal sports department.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 31 August 1981)

Ute, 16, takes on the world – and wins

A 16-year-old German, Ute Enzenauer, is the new women's world road cycling champion. She won the title over four laps of a 13.4-kilometre mountain course in Prague in a dramatic finish.

With one and a half kilometres still to go, 18 riders were still in the running, but the Russian team looked to be in the best position. All six members were still in the race, including Galina Tsareva, who has won six world track sprinting titles.

As they reached the crest of the final hill, 500 metres from the finish, a Swedish rider, Marianne Berglund, broke away.

The Russians followed, but just as they were getting ready for the final sprint, a tiny figure dressed in white shot through the pack to take the lead – Enzenauer.

Tsareva gave chase on Enzenauer's right. Joanne Longo (France) and Connie Carpenter (USA) battled desperately on her left.

It took the jury 10 minutes to decide that the German girl had won in a photo finish – by the width of a tyre. Longo was second and Carpenter third.

Ludwigshafen road haulier Alois Enzenauer was sitting at home eating a spaghetti meal he had prepared for himself when the telephone rang with the news. It was the chairman of his daughter's cycling club ringing to tell him that Ute had just won.

Twenty minutes later the news came through on the radio. The newscaster mispronounced the name but there could no longer be any doubt as to the truth.

The Enzenauers are not a cycling family.

Her brother Thomas started the cycling craze. Last year he came third in the national championships on the tandem. Uncle Kurt encouraged Ute to emulate him.

"What he can do, you can too," said her uncle. That was eight years ago. She entered for a track race and came second at her first attempt.



Ute Enzenauer ... caught them all by surprise. (Photos: Horstmüller)

Now she is a three-time national champion and, of course, a world champ.

"Once, as a baby, when she was teething," her father recalls, "we were worried. She had high fever and convulsions. We thought she was going to have a stroke and die."

But she didn't. From then on her childhood was without problems. She was good at school, finishing this summer with average grades of 1.4.

She grew ambitious, both in sport and at school. "She was shy really," her father says, "and it took cycling to give her the confidence to speak up."

Once she had finished school her father offered to let her stay at home so she could train properly yet have leisure time of her own too.

But she refused, insisting on learning a trade. She won her world championship title on a Friday and started work as a trainee pharmacist's assistant the following Tuesday.

So how does she manage to put in the 50 to 60 kilometres of training a day she needs? The pharmacist closes two hours for lunch and there are the evenings as well.

She went through a critical period two years ago when her friend Martina kept saying: "Give up cycling. You never have time for anything else."

It was a temptation, of course, and Ute, 14 was undecided, even though she was already being paid DM200 a month as a grant by the Sports Aid Foundation.

Thomas, who realised how good his sister was, spent hours telling her: "Ute, you can knock stuffing out of the lot of them. You'd be a fool to call it a day." He was right.

She was as surprised as anyone to have made it to the top so young. "I was actually thinking in terms of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics."

His daughter's cycling is an expensive lobby for Alois Enzenauer, who runs a fleet of two 38-tonne lorries. The entire family goes off the races every Sunday.

He estimates he logs 20,000 kilometres a year driving Ute around in his Mercedes 300 diesel, which is DM3,000 in fuel alone, but now his daughter is world champion he can expect race organisers at least to pay travel expenses.

Racing cyclists often take pep pills of one kind or another. Even juniors have been caught out in drug checks. Does the thought never worry Alois Enzenauer?

"Wouldn't have the stuff in the house," he says. "A couple of hours before the race Ute eats a schnitzel or half a chicken. That does you a power of good."

Wolfgang Golz

(Welt am Sonntag, 30 August 1981)